The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,529 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
M. ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	13th Nov.
L. CLYDE	4124	800	R. M. Edmond	20th "
—GWALIOR	3733	500	P. Harris	27th "
L. HYDASPES	3284	5 0 0	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	11th "
L. ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	18th "
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th "
L. RAVENNA	3373	700	F. H. Seymour	1st Jan.
M. BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	8th "
L. MALWA	2999	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th "
—ASSAM	3818	500	S. F. Cole	22nd "
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1885.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	13th Nov.
CATHAY	2851	500	J. P. Russell	27th "
GANGES	4190	800	W. B. Andrews	11th Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	27th Dec.
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 12, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage (to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or viâ Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 650. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 20th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 550, Rs. 360, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Dec. 1885
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London viâ Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	2nd Dec.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd Jan. 1886
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,100	600	2nd Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 125

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st, and BRINDISI on the 3rd, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,100	600	29th Nov.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	12th Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
Nov. 4, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Setamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
*CLAN MACDONALD	2,650	Wm. Miller	13th Nov.
" MUNRO	2,200	H. H. Betteley	23rd "
" CAMERON	2,450	F. Ereaut	3rd Dec.
" BUCHANAN	2,900	H. T. Maypee	13th "
" GRAHAM	2,950	C. Alexanderson	23rd "
" MACKENZIE	2,950	Wm. Elliott	4th Jan. 1886

* These steamers do not carry passengers.
Passage Money, Rs. 450.
Special terms for Families and Parties.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th October, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Capt.	Tons	H.P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	500	14th Nov. 1885
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	4,100	500	28th Dec. "

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	28th Nov "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th Nov. 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th November, at 11 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porc Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 16th November, at 11 a. m., (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th November, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th November, 1885. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

ANTWERP DIRECT.

STEAM-SHIP "CAMBODIA," 3,000 tons, now loading "L" shed, Prince's Dock, will sail for Antwerp about 18th November. Has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers. Apply to Captain WILDGOOSE on board, or to
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR
CARDS,
AND
NOVELTIES,
FOR
PRESENTS,
In great variety.
Now on View at the several
Establishments of
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have always on hand a very choice and select stock of the best London-made GOLD JEWELLERY. The Stock comprises—

JEWELLED GOLD BRACELETS, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 500 each.
PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 each.
JEWELLED GOLD BANGLES, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 each.
PLAIN GOLD BANGLES, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 each.
GOLD NECKLETS in various pretty patterns, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 250 each.
JEWELLED GOLD LOCKETS—Different designs. Maltese Crosses, &c., from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 each
PLAIN GOLD LOCKETS, all sizes, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 90 each.
JEWELLED GOLD DEMI-SUITES, Consisting of Brooch and Earrings, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 200 each.
PLAIN GOLD DEMI-SUITES, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 each.
JEWELLED "FICHU" BROOCHES—the present "rage" in London. "The neatest and sweetest little thing made"—*vide* Nina's London letter, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120 each.
JEWELLED GOLD "HORSEY" BROOCHES, specially suited for Ladies attending Races, Sports, &c. Mounted with Diamonds. Pearls or Corals, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 120 each.
PLAIN GOLD "HORSEY" BROOCHES, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 each.
DIAMOND EAR STUDS, Single Stones, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 500 per pair.
JEWELLED GOLD EARRINGS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 250 per pair.
PLAIN GOLD EARRINGS, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per pair.
GOLD AND JEWELLED SCARF RINGS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 100 each.
GOLD AND JEWELLED SCARF PINS, New and elegant designs, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 each.
THE "NEW CRYSTAL" SCARF PINS, Gold mounts, various designs, Price Rs. 15 each.
HEMATITE HEAD SCARF PINS, Price Rs. 5 each.
SUITES OF SLEEVE LINKS, COLLAR AND SHIRT STUDS, Onyx mounted in gold. Price Rs. 63 cash.
SUITES OF WHITBY JET, mounted in gold, Price Rs. 20 cash.
Gold Links from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per pair.
" Studs, set of 3, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
" Solitaires, set of 3, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.
" Collar Studs from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10.
Gold and Jewelled Scarf Rings, from Rs. 52 to Rs. 68 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY.
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s.	d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1	6 5-32 pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.		
Ditto for demand drafts	1	6 3-16 "
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts	1	6 5-16 "
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts	1	6½ "
Sovereigns, Rs. 15-2 each		

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 11th November, 1885.

INDIAN CIGARS.

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S Cheroots, without Straw ... per Box of 100	Rs. 2 0
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S Cheroots, with Straw ... " 100	" 2 0
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroots, with Straw ... " 100	" 2 0
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, Cigar Shape ... " 100	" 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar Shape ... " 100	" 2 0
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL Cheroots, with Straw ... " 100	" 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape ... " 100	" 2 4
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar Shape ... " 100	" 3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.
ARRIVING EVERY MAIL. ARRIVING EVERY MAIL. ARRIVING EVERY MAIL.

ONLY the best qualities of all classes of goods imported and priced at low rates to suit all.

We always sold cheap, but the coming season we shall sell cheaper, and show all the latest Parisian Novelties of the day.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

ESPLANADE ROAD, & CHURCH GATE ST. | CARNAC ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET & | EAST ST. POONA.

BOMBAY.

A PIANO FOR Rs. 300 CASH!!!

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

BIJOU OR STUDENT'S PIANO.

CASE IS OF SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.
EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.
INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.
ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.
Tone and Touch are excellent.

COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.

Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.

SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depth, from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 1601b s

Price Rs. 320, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at...	Rs. 300, 450, 500, 600, 650, 750, 850, 900, 1,750.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS	from Rs. 300 to Rs. 750
HARMONIUMS	from Rs. 100 to Rs. 800
AMERICAN ORGANS	from Rs. 120 to Rs. 750

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO.,
CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc.. etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK

BOMBAY

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

NOVELTIES.

THE PAPER-WEIGHT TIMEPIECE.

THIS very portable TIMEPIECE is so constructed that it can be used as a Paper-weight, is a most useful and handsome appendage to an Office-table or Library. It goes in any position with unvarying regularity and is enclosed in a neat morocco case. The winding is acted upon by a permanently fixed key. Self registers dates. Supplied in a neat morocco case complete.

Rs. 35.

THE ROULETTE WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Roulette Dial which can be acted upon by a spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 30.

THE RACE-GAME WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Dial with the "Horse-Race Game," which can be acted on by a visible spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 30.

THE "POPULAR" WATCH

In strong Nickel Case, Keyless, Sunk Winding Button, has the same appearance as one of our Original Keyless Lever Campaign Watches."

Rs. 15.

NOTE.—Repairs of Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Jewellery, &c., &c., most efficiently executed by trained workmen.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING GOLD & SILVER SMITHS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ASQUITH AND LORD beg to announce the arrival of NEW and CHOICE GOODS in all DEPARTMENTS for SEASON 1885-1886 and respectfully invite an early inspection.

ASQUITH & LORD,

SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHOLERA PILLS

CERTIFICATES.

LAHORE, 24th April 1882.

MY DEAR MR. COTTER,—As requested that I should give my testimony as to the efficacy of your Cholera Pills; from my experience of them I am glad to be able to state that in the instance of their having been administered to my youngest child, when he was bad with diarrhœa and vomitting, last year, at the time when cholera was prevalent in Lahore, they, in conjunction with the treatment observed with them, were under the blessing of Providence the means of bringing my child round.

Yours sincerely,
W. J. TAYLOR.

LAHORE, 1st September 1881.

Certified that I had attack of cholera at Lahore during the epidemic of 1881 in the month of August, and, when in an advanced stage of the disease, I was personally attended upon by Mr. H. Cotter, to whom I am sincerely indebted for my recovery wrought by the aid of his invaluable pills.

S. E. CHILLINGWORTH,
Govt. Tele. Dept.

UMBALLA, 9th September 1884.

I certify that I gave Mr. Cotter's Pills for cholera to five servants in my employ in September 1881. The whole of them recovered. I also gave some to Mr. Bartlett for one of his servants which cured him.

(Sd.) G. ENNIS,
Bazar Sergeant.

AGENTS:
JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi.
MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay.
BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, opposite the Mint, Bombay.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the GUARANTORS of the BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th November, 1885, at 4-30 p.m., to consider the desirableness under existing circumstances of requesting Government to grant a guarantee and also to deal with a memorial addressed by several Guarantors to the Executive Committee on the subject of the Exhibition.

F. FORBES ADAM,
President of Guarantors.
Bombay, October 27, 1885.

INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS.
II. SERIES.

JUST PUBLISHED in 3 different designs, each Card with an INDIAN VIEW and INDIAN BIRD and FLOWER. Prices: I Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 3-8-0; 12 Cards, Rs. 6. II. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 5; 12 Cards Rs. 9.

Published only by the Basel Mission Book Depository, Mangalore, Madras Presidency.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN COPAL VARNISH COMPANY,
JAPAN MAKERS, OIL BOILERS & BURNERS,
Manufacturers of
COPAL VARNISHES FOR COACHES AND RAILWAY CARRIAGES,
VARNISHES FOR IRON AND TIN AND ALL INDOOR AND OUTDOOR WORK.
SPECIAL DIE STAMPERS, AND CRYSTAL PAPER VARNISHES,
PURE BOILED LINSEED OIL & TURPENTINE
Managing maker—C. J. NICHOLLS.
Arcot (Madras).

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS	Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere
PIANOS	With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS	The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS	By Collard and Collard, Kapa, Roenisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS	By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS	By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS	On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS	Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS	A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS	The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS	Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS	Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete iron Frame, zinc lined packing case included.
PIANOS	Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the DRAINAGE of the Officers' Quarters, &c., in the Marine Lines, Bombay, into the newly constructed Municipal pipe sewer.

1. Specification and Conditions of Contract can be seen, and forms of Tenders and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during office hours.
2. Tenders which should be sealed will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on the 16th November, 1885, when they will be opened.
3. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 350, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.
4. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.
5. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt.-Col. R. E.
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, 4th November, 1885.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that between 2 p. m. and 3 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November 1885, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, has been fixed by the Chairman of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held on the 28th day of October 1885, and adjourned to the 31st day of October 1885, as the TIME and PLACE for TAKING the POLL which was demanded at the said Extraordinary General Meeting upon the following Resolution:—

"4. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby "empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers "comprised in Sections 191 and 203 of the Indian Com-"panies' Act 1882."

Notice is hereby also given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the said Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, 1885, at 3 o'clock p. m., to confirm the following Resolution which was passed at the said Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on the 28th day of October, 1885 and adjourned to the 31st day of October 1885, viz.

"1. That the Bhownugger Cotton Manufacturing "Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under "the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882."

And also to pass the following Resolution:—

"That every power which could be exercised by "the Liquidators jointly shall or may in the case of "the absence at any time from Bombay of one or more "of the Liquidators be exercised by any three or more "of the Liquidators for the time being present in "Bombay without the consent or concurrence of the "Liquidator or Liquidators, who may at such time be "absent from Bombay as aforesaid."

By Order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.
No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, November 5, 1885.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Hampart-row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Business Manager.....Mr. N. Salinger.
Stage Manager .....Mr. Arthur Rigby.

THE
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12.
The Ever-welcome and Ever-green Comic Opera by Gilbert and Sullivan :
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
CHARACTERS.
The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B. (First Lord of the Admiralty.) Mr. Arthur Rigby.
Captain Corcoran (Commanding H. M. S. Pinafore) ..... Mr. Arthur Fawcett.
Ralph Rack-straw (Able Seaman)...Miss Tilly Saroney.
Dick Deadeye (Able Seaman) ..... Mr. Herbert Sallinger.
Bill Bobstay (Boatswain's Mate) ...Mr. Frank D'Este.
Bob Backett (Carpenter's Mate) .... Mr. Moody.
Tom Tucker (Midshipmate) .....Master Magnus.
Josephine (The Captain's Daughter)Miss Lena Salinger.
Hebe, (Sir Joseph's First Cousin)...Miss Julie Emmett.
Little Buttercup (a Bumboat Woman) .....Miss Elsa Wilson.
Chorus, &c.
Scene—Deck H. M. S. Pinafore.

SPLENDID NEW COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

FULL ORCHESTRA UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MR. GEORGE WILSON.

To make the Season a thorough success the Management have reduced the prices of admission to the Stalls to Rs. 3.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes .....Rs. 12 | Second Seats.....Rs. 2
Reserved Seats ..... 3 | Pit .....Re. 1
Back Seats .....Annas 8.
Box plan now open at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m., commence at 9 p. m.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. MADURA	1912	10th December, 1885.
S.S. MALOJA	1945	10th January, 1886.
S.S. RAJPOOTANA.....	2030	10th February, ,,

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
13th October, 1885. Agents, Bombay.

THE DECCAN ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17, Tamarind Lane, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of November, 1885, at 3-30 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive, adopt and confirm the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1885.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 9th November, 1885.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 20th November, both days inclusive.

ENEMA APPARATUSES.

Higginson's Principle.

	Rs. a.
Good rubber, a useful instrument, in cedar box	2 0
"Family," fitted with various pipes for adults and children, Rs. 4-0 ; in mahogany box	4 8
"Perfection" Family Enema, Rs. 4-8 ; in mahogany box	5 0
"Seamless," being of one entire piece of rubber the apparatus wears better, Rs. 3-8 ;	
Ditto Ingram's American	4 0

Piston Principle.

Brass, with flexible tubes, male and female pipes, adjusting either straight or at right angles, in mahogany box	10 0
Brass, convertible into a stomach pump, in mahogany case	17 0
Ditto superior	25 0

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Mathew's Piston

Brass, gives a continuous stream, can be worked with one hand. Flexible tube ; has various pipes, which can be adjusted either straight or at right angles ; in mahogany case 13 0

Spring Piston

Arnold's "Simplex." Flexible tube ; can be worked with one hand, being very manageable	5 0
..... superior with additional female pipe	10 0
Eguisier's Irrigateur. Long flexible tube and male and female pipes, in box, self acting..Rs	15 0

ENEMA APPARATUSES.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1886.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from January, 1886, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF NOVEMBER, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON and Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO.'S
PURE LINEN CREAM WOVE
BANK POST PAPER
FOR
OVERLAND AND INLAND POSTAGE.
RULED FAINT OR UNRULED.

	Rs. a.
SMALL OCTAVO (7 by 4½ in.) per 5 quire box.	1 0
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half, per 100	1 0
Do. do. do. three per 100	0 12
MEDIUM OCTAVO (8½ by 5½ in.) per 5 quire box	1 4
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half, per 100	1 4
Do. do. do. three, per 100	1 0

COOPER, MADON AND CO.'S
PURE LINEN CREAM WOVE
BLACK BORDERED BANK POST PAPER
FOR
OVERLAND AND INLAND POSTAGE.
RULED FAINT.

	Rs. a.
SMALL OCTAVO, Narrow, Middle or Broad Borders, per 5 quire box	1 6
Do. Extra Broad Border, per 5 quire Box	1 8
Do. Double Broad Border, per 5 quire Box	1 10
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half, Narrow, Middle or Broad, per 100.....	1 6
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half, Extra Broad, per 100	1 8
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half Double Broad, per 100	1 10
MEDIUM OCTAVO, Narrow, Middle, or Broad Borders, per 5 quire box	1 8
MEDIUM OCTAVO, Extra Broad Border, per 5 quire box	1 10
MEDIUM OCTAVO, Double Broad Border per 5 quire box	1 12
ENVELOPES, to take the above, folded in three Narrow, Middle or Broad per 100.....	1 8
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in three Extra Broad, per 100	1 10
ENVELOPES, to take the above, folded in three, Double Broad...	1 12

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING NEXT
AT 9 O'CLOCK,
MR.
STUART CUMBERLAND'S
FAREWELL SEANCE.
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME
OF THE
☞ DEEPEST DRAMATIC INTEREST.
See this column for programme of particulars to-morrow.

N. B.—Every one should see Mr. Cumberland's extraordinary illustrations of divinine unuttered thoughts at the Town Hall on SATURDAY next. No one can have heard of Mr. Cumberland without wishing to see his experiments ; and this is the only opportunity that will be afforded the citizens of Bombay of gratifying their desire.

Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3. Plan and Tickets with Messrs. Soundy & Co.

MAGIC PAVILION

OPPOSITE THE BORI-BUNDER STATION.

TO-NIGHT,

and every night grand performance by Trioptican Dissolving Views Apparatus, where a Series of sceneries and life-like objects will be shown never before witnessed in India.

Don't lose the opportunity.

Prices to suit everybody.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED a BRANCH OFFICE at Woolpack Building, 3, Grace-church-street, London, E.C.

LOUIS DREYFUS & CO.

Paris, 15th October, 1885.

WANTED, a furnished or unfurnished Bungalow, either on Malabar Hill, Cumbala Hill or Breach Candy from 1st December till end of March 1886. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN and his WIFE, of the highest respectability, residing in a large well-appointed house, within easy distance of the city and west end of London, are willing to receive, and educate at one of the best public schools, and care for as members of their own family, one or two young native gentlemen.—Terms £200 per annum. The highest London and Bombay references to be exchanged.—Address Mrs. M. A. B., 46, Highbury Park, London N., England.

THE LATE HON'BLE MORARJEE GOCULDAS, C.I.E., MEMORIAL FUND.

APPLICATIONS from undergraduates of the Bombay University, for apprenticeship in the Engineering Department of the Morarjee Mills, under the regulations of the above Fund, will be received by the Directors up to SATURDAY, the 14th instant.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents,
The Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co., Limited.
Bombay, 10th November, 1885.

NOTICE—No. 1452.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard on MONDAY, the 23rd November, 1885, and the days following, a quantity of Old Unserviceable Marine Stores, viz., Old Awnings, Canvas, Sails, Rope (Coir and Europe), Boogs, Masts, Yards, Brass, Copper, Iron Cases, Casks, Tins, Chain Iron, &c.,

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the lots cleared away on or before the seventh day after sale, otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and the lots resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

J. HEXT, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 11th November, 1885.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum-street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the two half-yearly audited accounts and Balance Sheets respectively ending 31st December, 1884, and 30th June, 1885, and the Directors report for the whole period.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors for the year 1885-86 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay 12th November, 1885.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

FOR SALE,
AT MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS.
THALLINUM SULFORICUM.
DO. TORTORICUM.
in 1 oz. tins at Rs. 56 per lb.
SURGEON-MAJOR A. N. HOJEL,
Physician in charge, European General Hospital.
Reports as follows :—
Bombay, 7th November, 1885.

MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS

DEAR SIRS,—I have used the samples of Thallin you sent me with the greatest success both in hospital and private practice. It is the most powerful and certain temperature reducing agent I am acquainted with. I have never known it fail ; and in my hands it has in many instances rapidly reduced the temperature of febrile patients when other powerful antipyretics, and antipyretics, (including Kairin and Antipyrin) have failed.

Please send me half a pound of the Sulphate and a like quantity of the Tortrate for use in this hospital.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
A. N. HOJEL, Surgeon-Major.
Physician in charge, European General Hospital.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, instant, by order of the mortgagee, Bhugwandass Haribhai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Joogaldass Jekisondass, an insolvent.

All the right title and interest of the said mortgagor in all that piece of land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bombay without the Fort, at Dady Sett's Agiary-lane in the Registration sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7084 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 461, new No. 2449, new survey No. 487, and old survey No. 70, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by the property of Vithaldass Narotumdass, on the north by the house of Tapidass Varjdass and on the south by a public passage and which said dwelling house and premises with the appurtenances are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under Nos. 68, 69, and 70, and together with the said piece of land were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagors and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr Shamrao Pandurang, Solicitor to the mortgagee, at his office No. 12, Forbes-street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th November, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS-BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you on the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera or Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Syrm, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's hemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he intended to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaetons and Tongas. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

LAWN-TENNIS BATS and BALLS.—Fresh stock arrived. Prices moderate.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

BUY YOUR TOYS, Dolls, 'Xmas Cards, and other Christmas presents at SHROFF BROTHERS, and see what percentage you save on them.

JUJUBES—Monster Drops, per lb. annas 8 ; Dew Drops, annas 10 ; Sweets, 3 lbs. for Rupee. Jams, Stores, &c., very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CUTLERY, Rogers', Table and Dessert Knives, annas 5 each, German Silver Forks, Table, annas 3 ; Dessert, annas 7 ; Tea, annas 4. Everything cheap. SHROFF BROTHERS.

BARGAIN.—Messrs. SHROFF BROTHERS have got up a case containing 50 pieces of Toys and Fancy Articles suitable for. Xmas presents for only Rs. 15. Trial solicited.

SPONGES.—Honey Comb and Bath, a thousand varieties to select from, all sizes, from anna 1 to Rs. 5 per piece. Cheapest offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ALLAHABAD CONFECTIONERY, first supply of the season just to hand.
W. J. ESSAI, Forbes-street, Fort.

EURASIAN and ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—Meeting 8-30 p. m, St. Peter's School, Mazagon. All are invited. Members please note.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Pistachio, Vanilla, and Damson. Wines and Spirits of the best quality at VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as BANDMASTER, by a person who have passed his degrees in Music. Apply to C. G. P., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a Jubbulpore single Pole TENT, 16 by 16, in good order, belonging to a gentleman. Rs. 300. Apply JAMSETJEE BYRAMJEE & SON, Thana.

LETTER BALANCES, superior make, weighing ¼ to 5 tolas, Rs 6 ; ½ to 8 tolas, Rs. 8 ; ½ to 10 tolas, Rs. 12 ; ½ to 32 tolas, Rs. 19.—At STEWARD & Co.'s, 2, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, a First-class negative RETOUCHER for a Photographic business in Calcutta. liberal salary. Apply with specimens to TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—Selling off India Rubber Toys, Fancy Dolls, Albums, Scrap-books, and Pictures, Work Boxes, Cash Boxes of assorted sizes, Photo Frames at wonderfully cheap prices.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Lecture by the Rev. E. St. Dalmas on FRIDAY next, the 13th instant, at half-past eight, in Lecture Hall, Apollo-bunder. Subject : "Our place in History." Open to all including Ladies.

DRIED HERBS, for seasoning Thyme, Parsley, Mint, Sage and Mixed Herbs.—PEARSE & Co.

TO LET, from 1st December, 4th floor, 103 Frere-road, at present occupied by Mr. T. DREWET. Apply on the premises.

TOM SAYERS GRAND BOHEMIAN BAND at TEMPLE BAR, TO-NIGHT, at 9. Admission to Gallery, Re. 1.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas ; postage, 1 anna.

JUST UNPACKED, English PERAMBULATORS, Vis. Vis, and Hobby Horses, at NOORMAHOMED SULLIMAN, Gowalia Tank-road.

OUR metal keyless, medium size, "CONQUEROR' watches are unrivalled.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

REDUCED PRICES.—Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Mrs. GOULSON, Milliner and Dressmaker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

CEYLON TEA.—Rangalla Estate. Sample Tins of 6lbs. can be obtained from the Wholesale Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay. Rs. 7-8 per tin.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

GREENLEE'S "LORNE" and "CONNAUGHT" WHISKIES for sale. Balance of consignment, Rs. 19 per case.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 32 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Gladstone Bags, Deck Chairs Portmanteaus, Overland Trunks. Most moderately priced. JOHN MAHOMED and Co., 16, Meadow-street, Fort.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An elegant remedy for bowel complaint, a remedy for chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—FERNANDES & Co, Chemists, &c., Bombay.

MESSMAN.—WANTED a MESSMAN for the Club of Western India. Apply with testimonials to the Honorary Secretary, Club of Western India, Poona.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pellisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c., large and choice assortment.—Rahman, Pile & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Hurgovun Vanmali & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, are closing their millinery and dressing department and disposing of their stock for next to nothing. Come early.

LADIES' BLACK SATIN PARASOLS, lined with cardinal, old gold, and cream ornamented handles and beautifully edged with Lace. Rs. 3-12 to be had only at the Cash Bazaar, Limited, Fort.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

TRICYCLES.—The "IMPERIAL CLUB," patent differential double-driving gear, hand-brake ball bearings to all parts except pedals, bright parts nickel-plated, with lamps and alarm complete. Just imported. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ATTENTION! SELLING OFF! Zephyrs, Cambrics, & Pompadours, strong and fast possible colour, latest style for ladies' dresses ; at 4 annas per yard, net cash. or V. P. Samples free on application. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

TO MERCHANTS.—A gentleman of many years experience of the trade of Bombay in all branches wishes for an engagement ; could probably bring new business, or would join a Native Firm or Capitalist. —Address "PYRAMID," care of this paper.

MAP of LOWER EGYPT.—OFFICIAL MAP of the DELTA. Based on the English and French Admiralty Surveys showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPHS, &c., mounted on cloth and rollers Price Re 1.

FANCY LAMP SHADES, Flower Pot Shades. In all colours and designs. SCISSORS in leather sheaths (protecting them from rust). PEARSE' Apollo-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very commodious upper-storeyed BUNGALOW in Parel, near Government House, consisting of a handsome drawing-room, dining-room, and five bed-rooms, and has a very extensive compound most beautifully laid out with special garden with several fountains in the compound. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER.

HIGHEST AWARDS at the Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and Melbourne Exhibitions. Patronised by the United States and Colonial Authorities, and selected after open competition by the Secretary of State for India for use in some important departments in India.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
6, Parsee Bazaar-street.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-rates and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED,
AN EXPERIENCED and QUALIFIED EDITOR to conduct in Bombay a New Daily Paper in English, entitled "*The Advocate of India.*" Apply stating lowest terms to
M. ANDERSON & SONS,
No. 9, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 7th December, 1885, for the LOADING, UNLOADING and STACKING of COAL and MATERIAL, including Shunting and Marshalling of wagons at the Ajmere, Delhi, Sabarmati, and Khandwa Depôts.

Forms of Tender and conditions of Contract can be had from the Store-keeper's Office, Ajmere Depôt.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany this Tender.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept he lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 2nd November, 1885.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 7th December, 1885, for the supply of SMALL STORES COUNTRY PRODUCES, &c. required by the Company during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1886.

Particulars of the estimated quantities together with Forms and Conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted can be obtained from the Chief Store-keeper, Colaba, Bombay, and from the Store-keeper's Office, Ajmere Depôt, where samples can be seen on and after 10th instant.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany the Tender in respect of this Contract and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated cost of the items to be supplied.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 2nd November, 1885.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR OILS, TALLOW AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 7th December, 1885, for the supply of
Castor oil.
Kerosine oil.
Cocoanut oil.
Linseed oil, raw and boiled.
Tallow best clarified white.
Cotton waste No. 1 to Company's sample.
Do. do. No. 2
Do. No. 3
required by the Company during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1886.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Bombay, Ajmere and Sabarmati Depôts, with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Colaba, Bombay, and from the Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere depôt on and after 10th instant.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany the Tender in respect of each contract and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated cost of the items to be supplied.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 2nd November, 1885.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE WARDEN, late of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, who died at Bombay on or about the 20th day of July, 1885, and Probate of whose will was granted on the 14th day of September, 1885, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to BACHOOBAI, widow of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE TUBERVALLA—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay. DOSABHOY FRAMROZE, and PESTONJEE EDULJEE MISTREE, the executors named in the will of the said Testator, are required to send into the said Executors addressed to the undersigned at his office at Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said testator on or before the thirtieth of November, 1885. At the expiration of such time the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator or any part thereof amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executors.—Dated this 14th day of October, 1885.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Solicitor, for the Executors,
No. 2, Bell-lane, Fort, Bombay.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London:
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London ;
BARCLAY and SONS, &c. Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, 150, Oxford-street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co. ; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co. ; BOLTON an Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co. ; DE BEAUVOIR and Co. ; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to this is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 pe month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£2,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row. W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£22 ,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate on 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R., Esplanade, evening.
Distribution of Prizes, Convent, Bandora.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, St. Peter's School, Mazagon, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 10th:—Clan Alpine (s), from Mauritius. Yesterday:—Mirzapore (s), from London; Africanas, Mozambique; and Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Arabia (s), for Busreh.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Giovanna d'Arco	Verdi.
Waltz	The Cloister	Edwin H. Prout.
Selection	The Grand Mogul	Audran.
Quadrille	Roundabout	W. William.
Polka	Loreley	Pietke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sumatra and Mirzapore entered, and the s.s. Zambesi left, the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 7th inst. shows a decrease in receipts of Rs. 49,922.

ASSAULT.—Ebrahim Futtey Hajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting a woman named Parroo, at 11th Lane, Cammatteepoora, on Tuesday night. He was fined Rs. 10, and bound over to keep the peace.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Burjorjee Sorabjee, aged 32 years. On the night of the 8th inst. deceased was seriously burnt by the explosion of a kerosine oil lamp. He died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Oriental Mill, Colaba, on the body of Rama Tanoo, aged 16 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at the mill. That morning his hand was caught in the machinery, and he was dragged in and crushed between the rollers of the throstle frame. He died in a few minutes. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—On Tuesday night a Mahomedan named Syed Ahmed Syed Ally, about 22 years of age, was seriously assaulted about the head with sticks by a man named Rajoo Kojah Khan Mahomed, and two other Mahomedans, in the public street. He was so seriously injured that the police removed him in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital. His assailants have decamped. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Ryan attended the hospital, and took the deposition of the injured man, who is in a critical condition.

THE FRAUD ON THE HONGKONG BANK.

JADHOWJEE SUNDERJEE was charged before Mr. Ryan on Tuesday, at the Fort Police Court, with having cheated Sorabjee Pestonjee Setna, a shroff in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, of a sum of Rs. 3,650-14. Mr. Brown conducted the prosecution. On the 29th of October last a cheque was handed to the shroff through the ledger department. It was drawn by Messrs. Killick, Nixon, and Co. in favour of Nursee Jetha for Rs. 3,650-14-9, and endorsed "Sha Sewjee Tobhan." Before paying the cheque the shroff called out the name of Sewjee Tobhan, and the accused stepped forward in answer to the call, and, stating he was the man, received the money, and left. A few minutes after this, Sewjee Tobhan, who appeared to have been waiting outside the bank premises, presented himself at the counter and asked for payment of the cheque. The fraud was then discovered. The shroff at once stopped payment of the notes, and communicated with the police. On the 2nd inst. one of the notes for Rs. 500 was paid into the Mercantile Bank, and on inquiries being made, it was traced to the accused. The police recovered Rs. 3,631-8 of the money. Witnesses were called who proved these facts. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. His worship said he would fail in his duty if he did not give him the maximum punishment. He accordingly sentenced the accused to two years rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

A DISORDERLY AMERICAN.

SUPERINTENDENT MOFFAT charged Denis Twigg an A. B. of the U. S. S. Omaha, before Mr Ryan, yesterday, with being drunk and disorderly. Mr. Moffat stated that the accused, who was drunk and in company of two of his shipmates, struck a military officer in uniform on the steps of the Apollo-bunder. The man did not appear to have been so drunk as not to know what he was doing. The police had tried to take him on board, as the officer wanted to report him to his commander, but the accused was very disorderly and refused to go. He had to be locked up. Mr. Norris, who was in court, said that he was standing on the steps of the Apollo-bunder on Tuesday evening, superintending the landing of his luggage. The accused and his comrades came down the steps, and appeared to be looking for a boat. He stepped aside to make way for them, when the accused jostled him and then hit him under the chin. Mr. Norris said the accused appeared to have been attracted by his uniform. Twigg admitted the charge. He said he had been ashore the whole day, and was very drunk. He did not remember striking the officer. He was sorry for what he had done. Mr. Norris observed that the accused had certainly been under the influence of liquor at the time. His worship said he would record one day's imprisonment against the accused. He did not think much importance should be attached to the occurrence. It was one of those incidents which might create bad feeling between subjects of two friendly nations. The accused had expressed his regret.—Mr. Norris accepted the apology; but remarked that when the American was taken up he said he did not care whom he had struck. His worship: Oh! but he was drunk. Twigg was sentenced to one day's imprisonment.

PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL TO AN OFFICER.

CAPTAIN MORLAND presided at a meeting last evening in the Sailors' Home, and presented a medal of the Royal Humane Society to Mr. Thomas, the third officer of the B. I. S. N. steamer Arcot. Mr. Thomas, while on board the s. s. Canara, had jumped overboard in Bombay harbour, and saved a coolie who had fallen into the sea. Captain Morland in a few well-chosen remarks introduced Mr. Thomas. He said that Mr. Thomas had saved the life of a coolie in the height of the south-west monsoon, without the slightest hesitation, and at great risk to his own life. The Royal Humane Society's medal, Captain Morland explained, was given in time of peace for gallantry; in time of war the Albert medal was awarded for similar achievements. He trusted that whenever an opportunity offered it would be an inducement in all to do a like act, regardless of self, and if it was necessary, to plunge in to the rescue of a fellow creature, whether a coolie or a European. Mr. Thomas had nobly won the decoration. Captain Morland then pinned the medal on to Mr. Thomas's breast and presented him with the patent which accompanies it, at the same time expressing a wish that he would be long spared to wear the decoration he had so gallantly won. (Loud applause.) Before concluding Captain Morland announced that Mr. McIver wished each one in the Home to drink Mr. Thomas's health at supper in a bottle of beer.

Mr. McIver thanked Captain Morland for his kindness in presiding on the occasion, and congratulated Mr. Thomas on the honour he had received.

The meeting, which was very well attended by seamen, cheered Captain Morland and Mr. McIver as they left the home.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADDON & CO., Ld.

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 17TH TO 23RD OCTOBER, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, with Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, attended Divine service in Crathie Church on Sunday.

Lord R. Churchill, M.P., spoke on Monday at King's Lynn, and Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., at Birmingham, each speaker criticising at length previous statements of the other. Sir R. Cross, M.P., spoke at Manchester.

A great number of political speeches have been delivered in various parts of the country during the past week. Among the speakers have been Lord Iddesleigh, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord R. Churchill, Sir R. Cross, and Sir C. Dilke.

At a large meeting held in Glasgow on Tuesday the Duke of Argyll proposed a resolution deprecating the disestablishment of the Scottish Church, which was carried unanimously.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Gloucester, Durham, and Ripon and several other prelates have addressed the clergy in their respective dioceses, and especially referred to the movement for disestablishment of the Church.

The Bishop of Manchester (Dr. Fraser) died suddenly yesterday.

A dinner in honour of Sir Charles Warren on his return from South Africa was given at the Cannon-street Hotel on Wednesday, when a numerous company assembled, including Colonel Stanley, M.P., Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Dunraven and the Lord Mayor.

The appeal of Louis Riel, the Canadian rebel leader, was argued on Wednesday before the Judicial Committee. The Court did not require the Attorney-General to address them, and yesterday they dismissed the appeal.

Lord Strathnairn, who obtained a distinguished military reputation as Sir Hugh Rose, died in Paris on Friday, aged 82 years.

The death is announced of Admiral Gambier aged 81.

Cardinal Manning, in a sermon at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, on Sunday, strongly condemned any system of State education divorced from religious instruction.

The altar cenotaph erected in Canterbury Cathedral in memory of Archbishop Tait was unveiled on Tuesday.

The nave of St. Albans Abbey, restored by Sir E. Beckett at a cost of upwards of £50,000, was re-opened for Divine service on Wednesday by the Archbishop of York.

The bicentenary commemoration of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes was observed in Canterbury Cathedral on Sunday last. There was also a special service at the French Huguenot Church in St. Martin's-le-Grand, London.

A meeting was held on Friday at the Mansion-house, when it was determined to open a public subscription for raising a memorial of the late Earl of Shaftesbury. The Lord Mayor, Earl Granville, Mr. Hubbard, M.P., and other eminent persons spoke on the occasion.

Large meetings of unemployed workmen have been held in Birmingham and Hull, and great distress exists in both towns.

The Oldham strike was concluded on Friday by an agreement for a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages.

Mr. T. Williams, a solicitor, who was formerly Mayor of Walsall, was killed on Friday, being run over by a train while he was crossing the railway.

Two drummer lads were killed at Aldershot on Saturday by a mass of sand falling upon them while they with others were digging out material.

A sudden imburst of water flooded a coalpit near Edinburgh on Friday, and it was feared that five men who were at work had perished, but they were rescued the next day.

A number of loaded tramcars broke loose on Tuesday at Foxchange Colliery, Aberdare, and two young men were crushed to death by them.

A steamer with stores for the relief of the distressed islanders arrived at St. Hilda on Monday. The crops on the island have been completely destroyed by violent storms.

At a colliery near Pontefract two men were killed by the upsetting of the cage in which they were being brought up from the mine.

A prosecution has been ordered by the Irish Government against Mr. J. D. Pine, a Nationalist candidate in Waterford, for recommending in a publicly delivered speech, the extermination of landlords and land-grabbers.

A meeting was held on Monday at Queens town, when it was decided to form a Dublin branch of the Cork Defence League.

Meetings in support of the objects of the National League are being held in various parts of Ireland.

OBITUARY.—The Hon. J. Ayliff, late Colonial Secretary, Cape of Good Hope; Admiral Thos. Chaloner, C. B.; Admiral R. F. Gambier; Mr. Alderman Fryer, of Gloucester; the Bishop of Manchester; Commodore A. F. Pelham, R. N.; Viscountess Crawley; Lady Clara Elliot; Lady Kelk; Lady Perkins.

THE Servian troops have not, as reported, crossed the Bulgarian frontier, and there is great irritation at Belgrade at the withdrawal of Austrian officers. Prince Alexander has declared his willingness to comply with the wishes of the Powers, but a Bulgarian force has been sent to the Servian frontier in apprehension of disorder.

The Greek Government has intimated to the Powers that the union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria would destroy the balance of power in the Balkan States and would be dangerous for Greece. The war spirit is very strong at Athens where volunteers are arriving in numbers from the provinces.

The Servian Government has declined to receive a special envoy from Bulgaria on the ground that there is no subject for negotiation pending.

The Sultan has addressed a circular to the European Powers requesting the summoning of a Conference at Constantinople on the Roumelian question.

It is stated from Constantinople that the European Powers have intimated their opinion that the arrangement effected by Sir E. D. Wolff with the Porte contains nothing objectionable to them.

The results of the French elections are now practically certain, the colonial returns, which have not yet been received, being confidently assumed to be favourable to the Republicans. It is considered that the new Chamber will consist of 391 Republicans and 205 Reactionaries.

The contract of marriage between Prince Waldemar of Denmark and Princess Marie of Orleans was signed on Tuesday at the residence of the Duc de Chartres in Paris. The civil marriage was subsequently completed at the Mairi, the Prince of Wales, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, and many other distinguished personages being present.

There has been a sharp and somewhat angry debate in the Austrian Reichsrath on the alleged ill-treatment of the German population in Bohemia, a fact which was denied by Count Taafe, the Premier.

Monsignor Sogaro, lately a prisoner to the Mahdi, has given some further information respecting affairs in the Soudan, and expresses his belief that the British cannot altogether abandon Egypt.

It is reported from Teheran that the Russian officers have informed the Turcomans that war on the Afghan frontier is only postponed until the completion of the railway to Merv. M. Lessar is on his way to the frontier, and the Russian Commission will leave Tiflis to-morrow.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Oct. 23.)

ADMIRALTY, 20th Oct., 1885.

Engr J T H Denny has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engr in M's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, 22nd Oct., 1885.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Orders in Council of 22nd Feby., 1870, and 30th April, 1877—Chief Inspector of Machinery O N Brooker has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G F Prevost, B	Major E D'O Twemlow, R
Col H M Buller, B Cav	Bo Exp
Sub-Condr T Bo-sford, B	Capt A Keene, R Art
Capt W Cooke, M S C	Lieut W St L Chase, V C, Bo S C.
Col H W Stockley, R Art	
Major C F Hughes, Bo S C	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr M E Monks, B, 3 mo	Brigade-Surg H Cayley, B,
Major A J T Welchman, B	122 days
Infy, 6 mo	Surg-Major W R Hooper, B,
Capt T S M Woolley, B C S,	6 mo.
182 days	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W M Young, B C S	Mr J H E Hart, Bo.
Lieut-Col C T Lane, B S C	Col G L Warden, Bo S C
Major the Earl of Lauderdale, B S C	Lieut E F Marriott, Bo S C

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, November 10.

Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·889
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	·783
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	247

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. ASK your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

FEMALE MEDICAL AID TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

A MEETING was held on Oct 20 at the Mansion-house for the purpose of promoting the objects of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, now being organized by the Countess of Dufferin. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair, and among those present were the Duchess of Marlborough, the Countess of Lytton, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lord Hobhouse, Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, Lady Edmund Talbot, General Sir Frederick Roberts and Lady Roberts, General Sir Frederick Haines, the Lady Mayoress and the Misses Fowler, Sir Richard Temple, the Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley, Sir Roper Lethbridge and Lady Lethbridge, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, Miss Manning (hon. secretary of the National Indian Association), Sir Charles Turner (late Chief Justice of Madras), Mary Lady Hobart, General Maclagan, Sir Guyer and Lady Hunter, Mr. William Digby, Sir Richard and Lady Meade, Professor Monier Williams, Archdeacon Baly, Mr. A. W. Moore, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt and Lady Anne Blunt, Mr. Pedder, Sir Henry Maine, the Rev. C. Voysey, Mr. E. Thornton, C. B., Surgeon-General and Mrs. Balfour, Miss F. Davenport Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cowell, Major-General Sir F. Goldsmid, Colonel Yule, C. B., Sir Lewis Pelly, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, C.B., Sir William Andrew, and General Sir Richard Pollock.

The Lord Mayor briefly opened the proceedings, and read letters of apology for non-attendance and of sympathy with the objects of the meeting from the Marquis of Hartington, the Earl of Northbrook, the Earl of Lytton, Viscount Cranbrook, Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Florence Nightingale, Sir W. Gull, and Dr. Carpenter. Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India, wrote as follows:—

"My dear Lord Mayor,—I greatly regret that owing to the present pressure of my political engagement I am quite unable to attend the meeting which, at the instance of Lady Randolph Churchill, your lordship has been so kind as to summon on the 20th inst. in support of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for providing native female nurses and midwives for hospital and domestic employment in India. I most cordially approve of the proposals of the National Association for Supplying Female Aid to the Women of India as the best, and, indeed, the only practical means for carrying into the families of the vast body of the Hindoo and Mahomedan population the blessings—which are very real blessings—of our western medical science. I have great pleasure in enclosing a cheque for £100 as a contribution to Lady Dufferin's Fund from Lady Randolph Churchill and myself; and I very earnestly trust that under your lordship's powerful patronage this movement may secure a generous support from British women, and in this way also demonstrate to our Indian fellow-subjects that the welfare, health, and comfort of Hindoo and Mahomedan homes are matters of very deep and near concern to the people of the United Kingdom.

"I beg to remain, my dear Lord Mayor, yours very faithfully, "RANDOLPH S. CHURCHILL."

Lord Hobhouse made a statement as to the objects of the National Association. He said that the condition of Indian society was such that unless they provided women doctors a large portion of the women of India must go without doctors at all. In India every practice had a tendency to stiffen into a religion, and the practice which made them withdraw their women from the eyes of strangers was one that was very near to their heart and conscience. The same cause made the abandonment of any existing idea and the acceptance of a new one a very slow process. He was told that one prevailing idea was that sickness was sent as a visitation for sin, and that it was to be met by expiations and incantations and other religious remedies instead of natural ones. Moreover, they had not yet been imbued with the idea that medical services should be adequately paid. The result was that medical knowledge was at a very low ebb and there was an amount of bodily suffering, especially among the women, which it was painful to contemplate,—suffering which need not continue to exist, but which certainly would continue unless provision was made to meet and encounter it. (Hear, hear.) Something had already been done with the view of encountering this mischief in India, and the Presidency of Madras was the first to see the necessity of the case. Some 30 years ago a medical college was established at Madras for the instruction of midwives and nurses, and every town in the Presidency, and even towns out of it, had been supplied by it. But that was by no means sufficient. It was a common opinion that for practice in India a mere smattering of medical science was enough, but it had been found in the case of women that a little learning was a dangerous thing, and it was now the received opinion that in order to make good their footing in Indian society women doctors must be furnished with the very best education obtainable. (Hear, hear.) The Madras authorities accepted that doctrine about ten years ago, and had opened the whole curriculum of medical instruction to women. Considerable success had attended the experiment, and funds had recently been subscribed for the purpose of establishing hospitals for women. The other Presidency towns, Bombay and Calcutta, were several years later in the field, but they had now taken up the matter and were following the same course as Madras. They were much more opulent cities than Madras, and in both of them many public spirited ladies and gentlemen had come forward and provided a fund for the purpose of additional hospitals. The chief obstacles they aimed at might be classed as follows:—First, to attract to India women doctors who had received a first-rate medical education. Secondly, for the purpose of attracting them, to form a guarantee fund which should secure to them a moderate substance for a term of years. The next object was to erect hospitals for the reception of women, worked by a staff of female doctors and nurses, and to establish a dispensary for the relief of women and children, also worked by female doctors and nurses. Finally, the object was to establish scholarships for the encouragement of female medical students, and a preliminary value if the students studied in India, and of larger pecuniary value if they studied in England. Before quitting the subject of India he should like to mention that other towns besides the Presidency towns had efficient working colleges, at which nurses and midwives were well educated; but that was not sufficient. Some ladies had also been sent out by various zealous missionary bodies in England and America, and had come to India with a considerable amount of skill, though they were far from possessing a full professional equipment. The pioneers in this movement must be English ladies, but no doubt a good many Eurasians or Americans, but all those who had received a Western medical education. The qualifications of those ladies must be good abilities, a thorough education, and an unusual amount of tact and enterprise, courage and self-denial, to enable them to live poorly-paid lives of great labour, and it was not altogether easy to find such ladies. The only agency that had been at work in England, so far as he knew, for the purpose of providing for this want in India was the National Indian Association, of which he had the honour to be president. It had been founded by a well-known philanthropist, Miss Carpenter, and its objects were to promote a better knowledge by the Indian and English races of one another, to promote more kindly intercourse between them, and, while studiously keeping apart from all subjects of religious faith, to promote education, and eventually social reformation in India. Through its officials the association had collected a great amount of information upon the subject, and had rendered valuable success in attracting the confidence of the natives of India. The association had had the satisfaction of setting on foot the movement in Bombay, which had resulted in several lady doctors being established in India on adequate remuneration, the last case being that of Miss Beilby at Lahore. Miss Beilby went out originally as a missionary practising medicine, but finding it incompatible to combine the practice with religious work, she had made herself thoroughly proficient in medical science and devoted herself to its practice. He wished to say nothing in disparagement of missionary work—there was an ample field for it in India, but it had been found that the double character of missionary and doctor was not successful in gaining the confidence of the natives. Lady Dufferin was of opinion that the time had now come for a large and sustained effort of an unsectarian and national character to be made to organize and stimulate female medical education and to provide facilities for the treatment of Indian women by women. In that object he heartily concurred, and he trusted the result of the meeting would be to greatly further it. (Hear, hear.)

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Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, in seconding the motion, expressed the opinion that if this movement were properly set on foot and properly carried out, it would receive hearty support from the Mahomedan community in India. The Mahomedans were extremely anxious to extend their knowledge of medical science and to revive the old learning which distinguished them in former ages, especially with a view to reform and revive their domestic life. He believed that the prejudices in favour of an absolutely secluded life for their women were not so great as was supposed, and he had constantly heard a desire expressed to have some more light shed upon the intellectual capacities of their women-kind. This movement would afford medical help to native ladies, and at the same time have an important effect on their social life. It would be necessary at the outset to provide sufficient remuneration for the English ladies who were to start, and the native ladies who were to carry on the system. Until they could prove their success by curing native women of their ailments they would have to be supported by voluntary contributions and subsequently by Government grant. English ladies who engaged in this enterprise must be prepared to treat the native races of India with something more than the ordinary courtesy which was prescribed by medical etiquette—something of the nature of sympathy. It was perhaps difficult for Europeans fully and entirely to sympathize with Orientals, but if they could really show sympathy towards and Oriental they would be met by unbounded confidence. (Hear, hear.) It was especially necessary that ladies should be chosen for this work who had some sympathy and kindliness towards races not their own, and for the enterprise to succeed every idea of religious propagandism must be eliminated. He was glad to see that any such idea was especially disavowed. They must all heartily congratulate Lady Dufferin, who had originated this movement in India, Lady Randolph Churchill, who had brought it forward in London, on the excellence of the work which they were promoting, and he trusted that it would meet with every success. (Hear, hear.)

Mrs. Garrett Anderson, who supported the resolution, said that for many years she and others had urged the necessity for medical women in India against the views of many who were not then so been acquainted with the facts. Now the necessity was admitted, and they came to the practical question of providing for the want. In nearly every movement there were some main difficulty or danger ahead, and it appeared to her that in this case it was that of too hastily or quickly filling up the gap by incompetent or half-trained people. She should urge that only the best qualified women should be sent out—not only women with a degree, but with qualities enabling them to sympathize with those they went to serve. (Hear, hear.) In order to bridge over the terrible gulf of race the lady doctors in India must exercise considerable tact and personal influence and to make their sympathy felt. She had been credited with expressing the opinion that £300 a year would tempt English-women to enter upon this work in India; her meaning was that £300 a year was the minimum that should be secured to them in addition to what they might obtain by private practice. Her belief was that if reasonable remuneration was offered there was every prospect of an adequate number of the best medical women being forthcoming.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

"With the exception of a recovery of ¼ in Consols to 100⅝, Reuter's regular list of Stock Exchange prices exhibits no change, and in General Produce the only movement advised from London is a partial decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed.

Respecting Cotton the advices are slightly contradictory. In Liverpool yesterday the tone at the close was steady, with sales estimated at 8,000 bales, of which, however, only 50 were returned as Surats. We are inclined to think that a cipher has been omitted and that it should be 500, but in any case they were evidently weaker, spot prices being reduced 1-16d. in all grades of Omras and Broach. Americans to arrive, on the other hand, were 1-32d. to 3-64d. per lb. higher, while in New York spot Cotton was advanced 1-16 cent., at the same time that futures had lost 6 points of the previous day's improvement. The explanation of the irregularity is to be found, no doubt, in the fact that the National Cotton Exchange at New Orleans had published their crop report for October, making the condition somewhat worse than their preceding report for September. Since then the Washington Agricultural Bureau's report has been issued, which, if Reuter's version of it is correct, is, while rather indefinite, certainly not worse than the last report. The following is the text, as given by Reuter :—"The Agricultural Bureau's monthly report estimates the Cotton crop at a somewhat higher figure than that of the last two years. It is materially lower than the crops of 1880-82, and is more than three-quarters gathered. The weather is favourable."

Without the figures it is impossible to work out an exact estimate, but so far as we can weigh the very general terms used, we should say this gives an idea of a crop of 6¾ to 6¾ millions of bales. In the meantime the receipts at the ports continue comparatively light, especially in view of the statement made above that three-quarters of the crop has been gathered. The comparison with the two previous seasons to date is as follows :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Tuesday's receipts	40,000	45,000	31,000
Four days' do.	116,000	126,000	122,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	1,775,000	1,810,000	1,847,000

The Bureau report came in too late to produce any effect on to-day's market here, which has again been exceedingly dull. Sellers keep pretty firm, and we should call prices unchanged, but the only business we have heard of is 200 bales Good Bengals for this month's delivery at Rs. 163 per candy.

WHEAT is dull in tone and a trifle easier in price. We give the following as current quotations, railway terms :—

No. 1 Pessy		3-13 and 14-6.
No. 1 Club Delhi		3-11-3.
Red Delhi		3-7.
Red Ahmedabad		3-11.

SEEDS continue very quiet, with next to nothing doing.

FREIGHTS have still a weakening tendency. For Liverpool the s.s. Merton Hall is reported to have booked at half 15s., and half 16s. 3d., and the Rydal Hall is reported fixed for Genoa and Marseilles at 25s. and 26s., at 2s. ex. old scale, for November loading. Quoted rates are :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	16-3	Nothing doing.
London	17-6	"
Continent		"
Open Charter		"
Havre	22-6	22-6 and 25
Dunkirk		
Antwerp		
Marseilles	22-6	
Trieste-Venice	25	25s. and 35 at 2s.

COALS are firmer owing to higher outward freights. We hear of sales of Nov.-Dec. shipment Powelle Duffryn Cardiff at Rs. 15½, Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 14-10 per ton alongside.

EXCHANGE.—We have had another extremely quiet day in sterling, with very little business doing and no alteration in rates. Transactions are reported in 3 months' credits for delivery up to 15th January at 1s. 6d., and Bank Bills are not obtainable on any better terms. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 6 3-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 6 5-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 6 9-32d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight....	1s. 6¼d. "
Francs, 3 months' sight....	1·94. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and inactive. In Fours ready business has been done at Rs. 97 3-16 and forward the quotation has receded to Rs. 97·. Fours-and-a-half are quite nominal at Rs. 99.

SHARES are flat again, and for Cotton Mills rather weaker. Press Companies are the turn lower owing to the less favourable weather reports from the Berars. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's shares are lower again at Rs. 3,750.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	715
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	830x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	258
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250		5 pct.	106

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	425
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	20,000	100	100	..	101
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	323
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	720
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhowaggur Mills ...	9,000	100	100	..	10
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	920
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	183
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 30	750xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	720xd
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	640
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	835
City of Bombay.....	600	1,000	1,000	..	835
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	2324
Dhuu Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	720
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	635
Golam Baba S. Co. ...	9,000	500	50	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,082	1,000	1,000	..	175
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	790
Hingunmat Mill Co..	700	500	50	..	985
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 33	1,060xd
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	..	425
Indian Manfg Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000xd
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	400	..	455
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ...	1,340	500	500	..	450
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	1,065
Khandelsh..	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	910
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	870
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	145
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2550
Mahalakshmi	600	1,000	1,000	..	990
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,162½
Managon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	..	200
Morarjee Goculdas ...	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	100
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..	550
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	5	..	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	925
riental	5,735	625	625	..	575
areil S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	..	105
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	..	170
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	120
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	..	800
Ripon.....	641	1,000	1,000	..	725
Samoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills	675	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,325xd
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	405
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,312	250	250	...	230
Victoria Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	650

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	900
Akola Press Co....	85	500	500	Rs. 50	455
Albert Ginning Co. ...	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee.....	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,125xd
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	300
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	540
Bresl's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16	150
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	105
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,580	1,580	Rs. 600	750
Dholera P. & G. Co..	500	300	300	13	165
East India Press Co..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,450xd
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	230
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	500
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	450
Manmar Manfg. Co ...	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	250xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	25	..	12.
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	330
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	555
New Bronch Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	165
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	575xd
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	600	800	800	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	540xd
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,320
Samoon Press Co.	200	500	500	..	515
Talbart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£137x
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	..	£144x

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Alpine, 1,349 tons, Captain A. Barham, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from Mauritius (29th Oct.), with a cargo of sugar and the following passengers :—Mr. Ponsford, Mr. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Ryton and 2 children and 50 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir, and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
10	Clan Alpine (s)....	Barham	Mauritius, Oct. 29.
11	Mirzapore (s)	Harvey	London, Oct. 14.
	Africana (s)	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sep. 14
	Bhownuggur (s) ..	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Nov. 10

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
11	Arabia (s)	Rothwell ...	Busreh.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Bhownuggur, for Bhownuggur.
" Clan Alpine, for Dunkirk.
" Rydal Hall, for Liverpool, &c.

CALCUTTA.

Nov. ARRIVALS.

6 Bempton (s) .....Turner.....Singapore, Oct. 29.
Lord Wolseley.....Hawthorne..Liverpool, July 9.
7 Melpomene (s) ....Lemenich ...Singapore, Oct. 31.
Browning .....William ....Cape Town, Sept. 7.
Iron Cross .....Sheldrake ..Rangoon, Oct. 26.
Loch Broom .....Auld .....Melbourne, Sept. 8.

DEPARTURES.

November 6.—Steamer Bonnington. Ships Earl o. Shaftesbury, Janet Cowan and Anglo-India. Barque Rollo November 7.—Steamers Busheer and Engineer.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—21 boxes clocks, 5 Allybhoy Noorbhoy ; 5 casks brass-wire, Dawoobhoy Khanbhoy ; 2,169 plates hard spelter, Hurridass Goculdass.
Guildford s—5 bales writing papers, Hajee Dawood Barela; 500 bales bar soap, Abdulally Dawoodkhan.

FROM LONDON.

Huzara s—10 cases plate glass, the Chartered Bank of I. A and China.
Malwa s—2 cases german silver wire, F Fisher and Co.
Ravenna s—7 cases cheese and biscuits M A Kadari and Co.
Rome s—15 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, B M Punthuckey ; 15 cases aniline dye, Cama Ramjee ; 14 packages provisions an i medicine, &c, John Fleming and Co.
Tulin Head s—6 casks ink, Abdul Curim Allibhoy.
Teheran s—5 cases brandy, Bodger, Warburton and Co.
Patna s—5 cases gin, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Surat s—4 cases gin, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macdonald s—19 bales printing paper, Abdoolally Abdul Rahim and Co.
Victoria s—18 bales printing paper, Keekabhoy Abdul Hussen.
Asia s—51 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee; 80 cases wine, W and A Graham and Co ; 185 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 13 cases florida water, Treacher and Co.
Clan Maclean s—10 cases whisky, Bodger, Warburton and Co.
Belgravia s—5 cases whisky, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Rydal Hall s—32 packages clocks, Mooljee Gangjee.
Cyromene s—2,741 cases kerosine oil, Benn, Ashley & Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Jeddo s—6 bales packing paper, Keekabhoy Abdul Husain

FROM MARSEILLES.

China s—40 cases caracas, F Sauquet and Co.
Asia s—700 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. N. LAZARUS' SPECTACLES.
MR. E. W. WARDE-JONES, Solicitor, Bankipur, Patna, writes :—I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of your Spectacles, which I have used for more than five years now. Before I got your glasses I tried those of SEVERAL OTHER FIRMS, but my eyesight got worse by their use ; however, since I got your glasses from your Calcutta firm, five years and more ago, my sight has been preserved, as is evident from the fact that when I called at your firm in Bombay yesterday, the test my sight was subjected to, showed that I did not require glasses of greater power, than those I had been using for the past five years. I cannot speak too highly of the very careful test you put me through before fixing upon the glasses.
Pamphlet with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadow-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel,) Bombay.
13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
OLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

Plain Square	Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square.....	" 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)..	" 1,425

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.
The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano .....Rs. 33-0 per month for 24 months.	
Sympathetic Square..... " 36-0	" "
Boudoir (on three Legs).. " 66-0	" "
Tin Lined Case.....Rs. 25 Extra.	

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona : 1, East Street. Bombay : 43, Road Esplanade

DEHRA DUN, June 21st, 1885.

MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

GENTLEMEN,

A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anxious to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.

Yours faithfully,
J. CHESTER,
Lieut.-Colonel.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond-street, London,
and Rampart-row (above Soundy and Co.)
Bombay.
Consultation hours—ten to six.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

GIRDWOOD—QUARRELL.—October 14, at St. Paul's Church, Sandgate, by the Rev. Thos. Chalk, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Barnstaple, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Muirhead Evans, M.A., Vicar, Raymond Herbert Girdwood, R.I.R., youngest son of the late James Girdwood, J.P., of Clonaver, county Down, Ireland, to Emily Constance, younger daughter of W. Chance Quarrell, Solicitor, Worcester, and of 3, De Vere-mansions, De Vere-gardens, S.W., London.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BEADLE—November 9, at Wadhwan Civil Station, the wife of Robert Beadle, of a son.

DEATH.

SMITH—November 8, at the Napier Hotel, Poona, Elizabeth Jane, the dearly loved wife of Captain Allan Smith, 22nd Bo. Inf., aged 31 years. Sorely regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAKER—November 7, at 3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, the wife of Horace C Blaker, of a daughter.
WHARRY—October 27, at Umballa, the wife of Lieut H Wharry, M S C, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DOUGLAS—September 22, at False Point, drowned by the storm-wave, John Robert Douglas, Port Officer, his wife Amelia Macdonald Douglas (née Foggo), and their three children, Flora Macdonald, Alexander Gordon and Robert Macgregor.
JAFFREY—November 1, at his residence, Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling, of heart disease, suddenly, Mr Andrew Thomas Jaffrey.
O'GRADY-HALY—November 4, at Delhi, Geraldine, De Lancey, second daughter of Lieut-Colonel O'Grady-Haly, 1st Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment, aged 18 years and 1 month.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1885.

THE batch of "Further Correspondence respecting Central Asia" which the mail has brought this week marks the conclusion of an exciting chapter in frontier politics. The most noteworthy thing in it is the absence of all trace of excitement on either side. A couple of physicists discussing the question of spontaneous generation would have shown warmer feelings than, to judge by these papers, the statesmen of England and Russia have shown in determining how far Russia should advance in the direction of the North-Western frontier of India. The name Penjdeh occurs over and over again, it is true ; but even Lord Randolph Churchill's hand does not tremble as he writes down a name which not so long ago was associated in his mind with "terrible tidings." There is indeed a call to sobriety in the telegram with which the series opens, and in which the late Secretary of State gave the Viceroy general instructions as to the understanding to be arrived at with the Amir. The Amir, Lord Kimberley said, must place himself entirely in our hands. While we should do our best to obtain a recognition of all his just rights, we should place on him no obligation as regarded the maintenance of order on his frontier which he could not adequately discharge ; and it might also be advisable to make certain concessions rather than fail to bring the matter to a peaceful conclusion. "You should therefore," Lord Kimberley advised, "endeavour to persuade him not to take an extreme view of his claims." It might have been difficult to understand what an "extreme view" was, had not the excitement of the public at home, about a fortnight later, given a very striking illustration of it. Apparently, however, there was little need for the direction thus given to the Viceroy. In a message from Rawal Pindi of the 4th of April, Lord Dufferin informed the India Office that in a discussion which he had had with the Amir that day, Abdul Rahman seemed indifferent to the retention of Penjdeh. Still he had clear views as to the line of frontier that would be best for his dominions. He considered Maruchak as the defensible frontier of Afghanistan, though desirous of carrying his western frontier as far north as possible. "The only localities to the retention of which he attached vital importance were the Pass of Zulfikar, Gulran, and Maruchak." If the contents of this message had been made known in the middle of April, when the Russian movement upon Penjdeh was excitedly spoken of in nearly all quarters as a *casus belli*, or a little later, when the late Ministry were roundly charged with poltroonery because they thought that the King of Denmark could more appropriately arbitrate upon it than Mars—a good many usually reasonable people would have kept their souls in patience, and much wild speech would have been spared. The Amir himself, as we were able to state before the camp had broken up, attached much less importance to Penjdeh than people six thousand miles off—and nearer—wished him to attach to it. And now we learn from Lord Dufferin's telegraphic account of the Rawul Pindi meeting that on being told of the attack upon Penjdeh, the Amir "showed less emotion than might have been expected." The remarkable thing is that, while Mr. Gladstone, in what his admirers deemed to be a marvellously eloquent speech, was proclaiming himself in accord with the sentiment of the hour, and while by means of a lavish expenditure on war preparations his Government made as much of the incident as the most excitable *gobemouche* at the street corner, he and they were in fact condoning the attack upon Penjdeh by agreeing with Russia that Penjdeh should be exchanged for Zulfikar. Thus, in spite of an eloquent protestation against closing, an "open book" was closed, and no great care was taken to turn down this particular page.

The case then stands thus—that in the midst of military preparations ostensibly undertaken in consequence of the Penjdeh affair the Government practically proclaimed the veniality of the offence by assigning Penjdeh to the Russians for a consideration. Then negotiations were resumed, and on the 4th of May Lord Kimberley telegraphed to the Viceroy that the Government proposed to accept in principle an arrangement which, while taking Penjdeh from the Amir, would leave him in possession of Zulfikar, Gulran, and Maruchak, the three points to which, in the Conference at Rawal Pindi, he had attached special importance. The terms of this arrangement were transmitted to Kabul by Lord Dufferin, with the intimation that, while the Viceroy would have been glad if the line could have been drawn farther north, still it preserved to the Amir all the points to which he attached special importance, and "gave him the time he required to strengthen himself thoroughly in view of future complications, and therefore seemed to be on the whole advantageous to His Highness's interest." The Amir's answer confirms all that has been said as to his amenability to good advice. He willingly adopted the line of frontier proposed, adding, "I cannot act contrary to the views and the kind and friendly advice of Her Majesty's Government, or to what they deem expedient and proper. To my thinking what they have decided upon cannot but be advantageous to the two Governments, the British and the Afghan." But the matter was not quite as simple as the Amir, in his simplicity, deemed it to be. There are fagots and fagots, and there was an interpretation which the Russian Government put upon the term Zulfikar which the English Government, bound as they were by their promise to the Amir, could not accept. As Lord Salisbury says, in a despatch summing up the negotiations, the country was so little known that no common meaning was attached to the word, and on further consideration neither Government was able to accept the line proposed by the other to carry this agreement into effect. The English contention was that the Russian line would deprive the Amir of the Zulfikar Pass, or at least that it would make the possession of the Pass useless, inasmuch as the Russians would hold hills commanding the Afghan posts. The Russian contention was that the English line would enable the Afghans to cut the Russian lines of communication within their own frontier. With judicial fairness Lord Salisbury, on reviewing the whole controversy, declares that neither contention was entirely without foundation—a quite refreshing reminder that the good old principle that "there is a good deal to be said on both sides" has its place in the diplomacy even of a statesman whom those who are not his friends persist in believing to be a dangerously domineering personage.

The task of discovering a compatibility between two apparent incompatibilities devolved upon the present Government. They had before all things to hold strongly to the claim that the Amir's possession of the Pass should be effective. "Zulfikar," in the Amir's view and in theirs, was a strategic as well as a topographical term, and Lord Dufferin had justice and good sense on his side when on the 13th of June he telegraphed from Simla strongly deprecating any further concessions of the kind for which the Russian Government appeared to be contending. "They would discredit our character," he said, "for constancy and good faith in the eyes of the Amir and of his people, and my Council is united in the opinion that the surrender of Penjdeh entitles us to vindicate at all hazards the line that has been already accorded to the Amir." This helped the home Government to hold firmly to their contention, but it did not point the way to an accommodation of the conflicting claims of St. Petersburg and London. So recently as the 18th of July we find M. de Staal and Lord Salisbury exchanging regrets at the Foreign Office at the apparent deadlock in the negotiations. M. de Staal made the not very reasonable suggestion that a question upon which the Government could not agree when face to face should be referred to a technical Commission on the spot. But this would have been shelving the problem, not solving it, and Lord Salisbury took the more courageous view that the two Governments, before referring the matter, must agree upon a formula of reference. Twelve days later a way out of the difficulty seemed to be brought into view by a suggestion which came from the Russian Government to lay down the frontier at Zulfikar sufficiently to the eastward to leave to the Amir the more western of the two defiles forming the Pass. On this basis an agreement has been arrived at. The evidence of the only English expert who has visited the Pass is to the effect that this will suffice for Afghan interests ; the Viceroy's Government concur ; and even Sir Peter Lumsden, who to the last clings to the opinion that "strategically there is no line of frontier south of that between Sir Tepe and Sari Gazi," admits that everything has now been secured that can, under the circumstances, be of value to the Amir. An arrangement thus acceptable to all the parties concerned must, for the moment, at any rate, be deemed beyond criticism, and we must all join in Lord Salisbury's hope that the full discussion which the details of the frontier have received will prevent any further controversy arising during the process of delimitation on the spot.

IF the number of publications may be safely regarded as a criterion of progress, education has been steadily advancing in this Presidency for the last five years. The report of the Registrar of Native Publications informs us that the number of publications registered during the year 1884 was 1,629, exceeding by 195 the number registered in the previous year. This increase is not a peculiar characteristic of last year's report. In the year 1880 there were only 931 registered publications, and since that date every year has shown a substantial increase in the total number of publications. Thus in the short space of four years the annual total of publications in this Presidency seems to have been almost doubled. It is interesting to notice the various subjects upon which this yearly increasing literary activity has been directed, and the languages that have been chosen to express the thoughts of the writers. The two languages that show the largest totals as compared with previous years are English and Gujarati. In the year 1884 there were 174 English and 362 Gujarati publications, while in the previous four years the number of publications in those two languages never reached such a high figure. The number of Marathi works for 1884, though large in itself, is comparatively small. As many as 315 Marathi works were published last year, but this number is smaller than the annual total of Marathi publications for the previous two years. In Urdu 71 works were published. The other vernaculars employed in the Presidency are Hindi, Marvadi, Kanarese, Brij, Hindu-Sindi, Arabic-Sindi, Punjabi, Arvi, which collectively add to last year's total only 57 publications. The grand total is completed by the addition of works in classical languages, and a good number of those bi-lingual and tri-lingual publications which are naturally brought out to meet the requirements of such a polyglot country as India. If we now turn to the consideration of the contents of the works classified in Mr. Sathe's report, we may get a good deal of insight into the literary tastes and the social and political aspirations of the educated natives in the Presidency. In English Mirza Murad Ali Beg has written under the title of "Lalun the Beragum" a historical romance describing the days of the great battle of Paniput. Another historical romance published in the year under review describes in Marathi the fortunes of Sambhaji, the successor of Sivaji. Both these historical novels are described as attractive and entertaining. In Marathi three biographies are noticed, and the eminent persons thereby introduced to the Marathi-speaking public are William Pitt, Lord Bacon, and the poet Waman. The drama is a favourite branch of literature with native authors. Last year 25 original dramas were published in Marathi, and 19 in Gujarati. The burning social questions of the day are not neglected, and from the works on the subject it is evident that the educated class is almost invariably in favour of progress and reform. One Marathi drama condemned child-marriages, and another shows the miseries endured by widows whom religion prevents from marrying again. Two Gujarati dramas are also noticed advocating reform in marriage customs. The only biography published last year in Gujarati is directed to the same good object. It describes the life of one Vakil Damodardas Deochand, a Bania, who had the moral courage to marry a widow. We should like to see some extracts from these didactic works translated as specimens of native opinion on those subjects with the details of which they are most intimately acquainted. At present our knowledge of the opinions of native writers is almost entirely founded upon cuttings from newspapers, and might well be supplemented by extracts from less ephemeral works. In fact, we would recommend a judicious selection of translations from the best native books published each year as an appendix, which would add much to the interest and value of the yearly reports of the Registrar of Native Publications.

THE account which we published yesterday of a gathering at Baroda to mark the educational progress of the rising generation of the Sirdars of that State will seem to illustrate our remarks on the felicitous address delivered by the Viceroy at Ajmere to the Rajputana Chiefs. While referring to the good work done in Kattywar by the Rajkumar College we were not mindful of an instance nearer home, which in its way was a better illustration of the manner in which education should induce "representatives of famous houses" to lead their nobility as of yore, but in an altogether different field—that of intellectual pursuits. The institution at Baroda is, we believe, the first of its kind, if not the only one. That a native prince should endeavour to raise both morally and intellectually those classes which, coming immediately next to the throne, stand between him and the general body of his people, is a favourable sign. It is an arrangement which cannot fail to work to the benefit of all parties concerned. It is perhaps better for an Indian prince to be able to find suitable administrators amongst his nobles ; vested interests are thus more likely to be respected. It is of equal advantage to the people themselves for the courtiers who surround the throne to be educated, and not hang as dead-weights round the neck of their prince. In this connection some remarks in the report by the headmaster are very instructive. Amongst the causes assigned for the backwardness of the Sirdar class in matters educational is the presence of flatterers in their household who represent that toil, mental or bodily, is only for the poor. People trained in this idea are not likely to be the best companions of a prince. The educational system adopted in the case of the Gaekwar, though slightly different from that employed for the Kattywar Chiefs, has certainly borne good fruit. With a just appreciation of his responsibilities as a ruler, that prince has shown himself willing above others to let his nobles share in the benefits which he has himself derived from education.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 23.

THE hurly-burly of speeches goes on with increasing vigour, and there seems to be no prospect that it will cease before the general election, a month hence. If by that time the electors are not heartily sick of political oratory, they must have remarkably strong stomachs. Little that is fresh is said in all these dreary speeches. Sir Charles Dilke, who is particularly anxious not to make enemies just now, set an excellent example the other day by actually apologising to Lord Salisbury for having done him an injustice in suggesting that the Prime Minister had not taken steps to defend British interests in Burmah. Sir Charles admits that Lord Salisbury has acted wisely and firmly in obtaining from the French Government an explicit disavowal of any claim to interfere in Burmah, and it is gratifying to see that he can so far free himself from party spirit as to look with approval on the action Lord Dufferin is taking in the negotiations with King Theebaw. Indeed, nothing could well be more Conservative in tone than Sir Charles Dilke's whole speech on foreign and colonial policy. Speaking for himself individually, and not for his party, Sir Charles practically declared himself to be a strong Imperialist. He stands alone, however, among his friends in holding these views, and it is quite too late now for the Radical party to take up the line of being champions of an Imperial policy. Lord Hartington last night devoted a great deal of time to explaining the necessity for a reform of procedure in the House of Commons. If this is the Whig programme, it is not likely to be very popular. The English people still cherish an old-fashioned love for freedom of speech, and have no wish that laws shall be made by a majority who can peremptorily put an end to discussion in Parliament. Apparently, Lord Hartington fancies that by stopping free discussion in the House of Commons he can break the Parliamentary power of Mr. Parnell ; but this is a feeble and foolish policy. Coercion has failed in Ireland ; it is not likely to succeed in the House of Commons. Mr. Bright is giving his attention to the agreeable work of exposing the nonsense talked by his friend, Mr. Chamberlain. The veteraf free trader maintains, with very good reason, that it is untrue and unpatriotic to speak of the agricultural labourer of to-day as if he were a mere slave who could hardly get enough to eat, and was badly clothed and badly hous

TELEGRAMS.

THE CRISIS IN UPPER BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 11.

A Mandalay letter to the *Gazette*, dated the 3rd November, says that on the receipt of the ultimatum several urgent meetings of Ministers were held.

The substance of the reply has already been wired. It includes expressions of a desire to renew the former friendship with England. To prove the sincerity of this desire, a Minister of the highest rank would be sent to the Chief Commissioner as soon as the Burmese Government learn that the Chief Commissioner is prepared to receive him.

The Ministers were unanimous that they should prepare for resistance. Accordingly 5,000 extra men have been enlisted. Orders have been issued for the defence of the palace, the city, and the river.

M. Andreino, the Italian Consul, has been informed that there was an agreement existing between the Burmese Government and the Flotilla Company that two steamers should always be kept there as refuges for Europeans. If he persisted in removing, the Ministers would not be responsible for what happened below Mandalay.

If he humbly petitioned the King, the King would be willing to relinquish the claim against the Corporation.

Immediately afterwards the Kinwoon asked M. Andreino for two-and-a-half lakhs, not as against the decree, but as an advance against future timber duties. On this request being made, M. Andreino said he was unable to comply, as he had no money.

The Chinese and Indian traders have been told not to be alarmed; everything would be settled.

The stoppage of the steamers from Rangoon has caused some consternation. It is difficult to engage coolies and carts between Mandalay and the steamers. The magistrate has issued orders to stop plying on pain of death.

The villagers are assisting the police of the district. They are perfectly quiet people, and display an admirable spirit of self-reliance, rare amongst the Burmese.

LATER.

Great anxiety is felt for the fate of M. Andreino, the Italian Consul, and other Europeans at Mandalay. The Irrawady Flotilla steamer Talifoo, one of the four detained, arrived at Thayetmyo to-day. She reports that all the Europeons have been prevented from leaving. M. Andreino is closely watched.

She also reports that the King has issued a proclamation calling on all Burmans to assist in the defence of the country.

The other three steamers have left Mandalay. They may reach Thayetmyo within the next two days.

The Tongon column, about fourteen hundred strong, under General Buck, starts about the 16th inst. for Nimgan, sixty miles beyond Tongon, where there is a small fort. The force consists of four companies of British infantry, the 3rd Madras Infantry, an elephant mountain battery, one company of Sappers, the 5th Mounted Infantry—all from Burmah garrisons.

General Norman and Colonel Sandford arrived by the Calcutta mail yesterday. General Norman left by last night's train for Prome, *en route* to Thayetmyo.

All is quiet throughout British Burmah.

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

Large quantities of stones and bullocks are arriving for shipment to Burmah. Great activity prevails. A squadron of the 2nd Light Cavalry, stationed at Bellary, has received a telegram warning them to be in readiness.

THE WRECK OF THE INDUS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Indus has become a total wreck. The gunboat Ranger arrived at Trincomalee last evening with all the passengers, the native crew, and the stewards. The captain and the chief and fourth officers are standing by in boats.

The Ranger reports that the ship is settling down. The fore watertight compartment has been carried away, and the after compartment has started. The ship is full of water.

No lives have been lost.

The mails have been saved.

The Clyde is expected here to-morrow with the passengers, whom she will take from the Ranger at Trincomalee to-day. The Ranger is going on to Rangoon.

LATER.

The s. s. Indus has broken up on East Coast Island. The fore and aft portions of the ship are sunk in deep water; the midships are under water to the bridge. The passengers and crew have been taken off the wreck by the gunboat Ranger, and landed at Trincomalee.

The steamer Clyde will reach that port to-day, take all on board, and proceed to the scene of the wreck, where the captain, with two officers, is standing by the ship in a boat.

Rollers are coming in heavily, and no landing is possible on the lee shore. Two large Admiralty lighters were towed up to save part of the cargo, but all is now under water.

The Indus having been found to be out of her course, and close to land, at daylight of Sunday, the course was altered two points, but the lead was not hove. An hour after, she grounded on Mullativu shoal while going at full speed, and lay bumping badly on the sand, and leaking slowly forward. At 2 p.m. she floated and slid astern, and bumped on an anchor laid out with a warp, which made a hole in her stern compartment. The water increased, and burst in the bulkhead, rushing into the engine-room and sinking the vessel. There were eight feet or more at 10 o'clock at night. She finally sank altogether in thirty feet.

The passengers had previously been landed at Mullativu. H. M. S. Ranger arrived on Tuesday morning. She brought away the passengers, all well, and most of the crew. The captain and others remained by the wreck.

£40,000 in gold has gone down; also the passengers' baggage.

MURDER IN PEGU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 11.

The Deputy Commissioner of Pegu, denying the report of a dacoity and the murder of eight men published in the local papers, admits that there was a case of murder in consequence of a dispute regarding money matters.

THE GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov 11.

The Governor of Pondicherry, wife, and suite landed from Tibre this morning for a few hours.

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 11.

This afternoon's match was between Secunderabad and the Nizam's team. Secunderabad won by two goals to none.

THE GONDAL STATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, Nov. 11.

The birthday of His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, who has entered the twenty-fifth year of his age, was celebrated this morning with due *éclat* at the Durbar Palace. The ceremonies were unusually interesting this year, for in assembled durbar the Dewan, by order of the Thakore Saheb, read a notification abolishing some sixteen taxes, more or less obnoxious to the people. The announcement was enthusiastically received by the Thakore's subjects, who are justly proud of their Chief.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INCREASE IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

It has been decided to add ten battalions of infantry to the British Army, owing to the drain caused by events in Egypt, and the extra number of troops required for India.

THE ELIZA ARMSTRONG CASE.

Judgment has been delivered in the case of Eliza Armstrong:—Stead has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, Jacques to one month, and Jarrett and Mourey to six months, the latter with hard labour.

TROOPSHIP MOVEMENT.

ISMAILIA, Nov. 11.

The troopship Crocodile has passed the Canal, homeward bound.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 10.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Assam arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here yesterday morning.

CARDIFF, Nov. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 7th inst.

TRINCOMALEE, Nov. 11.

H. M. S. Ranger, left for Bassein.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been firmer.

Good Fair Dholleras	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅜
4½ " "	74⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
3½ " Sterling Loan	102⅛
4½ " French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	47½

Arrivals—County of Cardigan.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, Nov. 10.

10 p.m. ... 81·7

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.

6 a.m.	78·7
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	87·0
4 p.m.	86·2

THE Town Council, at their usual meeting yesterday, considered two petitions from people residing in Gorupdeo-road and in Dadysett Agiary-street, complaining of the scarcity of water from which they have of late been suffering. It was stated that the houses in Dadysett-street did not receive a drop of water except on the ground-floor, and the petitioners suggested that the houses should be connected with the Vehar pipe passing through the Portuguese Cathedral-street in the neighbourhood. The discussion which ensued upon this subject showed that there was a unanimity of opinion among the members as to the scarcity being felt throughout the town generally. The Municipal Commissioner, while expressing his desire to do his utmost to afford relief to the people, said there were difficulties in the way of complying with the wishes of the residents of Dadysett Agiary-street to supply water to them through the Vehar pipe. Mr. Ollivant feared the scarcity would be felt till the work of roofing in the Malabar Hill reservoir was completed, and added that he had advisedly taken the work in hand in the cold season, in order that the people might feel as little as possible the hardships of a scanty supply. It was resolved to leave the matter in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner, who was requested to do all he could to meet the wishes of the petitioners.

THE Rev. Father Clarke, S. J., who for some time past has acted as Secretary to Bishop Meurin, leaves to-day to take up mission work at Mangalore.

MR. STUART CUMBERLAND, in whom the native princes are taking an active interest, goes on Sunday next to Hyderabad, and he will in due course be presented to His Highness the Nizam. From Hyderabad he will pay a visit to Lord Reay at Mahableshwar. Later on he goes to Baroda, the Gaekwar having expressed a desire to make his acquaintance. Mr. Cumberland will thus have an excellent opportunity afforded him of making himself acquainted with current matters in these two important Native States.

THE Bombay Presidency Association has received the following telegram, dated London, the 10th inst.:—"Frequent meetings held in different parts of the country. Yesterday Sir Charles Dilke presided at a large and very cordial assembly. To-morrow an immense meeting takes place in Free Trade Hall, Manchester. The speeches of the delegates excite keenest interest."

MR. D. P. CAMA, the well-known Bombay merchant, resident in London, will be nominated for the post of Grand Treasurer, at the election of Grand Officers of English Freemasons, to be held in London on Dec. 2.

ARCHDEACON MATTHEW will leave India amid many heart-felt regrets. For many years he has occupied a foremost place among the clergy of the Indian establishment. His kindliness of disposition, earnest devotion to his duties, and energy in all good works have endeared him to every community with which he has been brought in contact, while his exceptional power as a preacher has given him a strong hold on educated or critical audiences both at Calcutta and Simla. Both the Archdeacon and Mrs. Matthew leave a host of friends behind them. The *Pioneer* writes:—

The regret generally felt at their departure is enhanced by the indiscreet arrangements made by the Bishop of Lahore for a successor to the Simla Chaplaincy. In supersession of the entire body of Punjab, and indeed Indian, Chaplains, and in violation of the well-known rule on the subject, the Bishop of Lahore has induced the Viceroy to use his influence to procure the reconsideration of the twice recorded decision of the Secretary of State on the point, and to bring out to this country a benefieed English clergyman of the age of 40, for whose opinions and character the Bishop happens to have an especial fancy. But one opinion can be entertained of this proceeding. It is irregular, unfair, and injudicious in the highest degree. It is a great hardship on the Indian clergy that the best prize in the profession should be conferred on an outsider who happens to suit the Bishop's idiosyncrasies. No chaplain ought to come out to serve in India at the age of 40, still less ought anyone to step at once into a post of comparative luxury, to which many excellent and able men have established a good claim by years of patient labour amid the hardships and drawbacks of the plains. Such irregularities demoralise and dishearten the service in which they take place.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Englishman*, throws a side-light on the state of affairs at Mandalay. He writes:—"To-day I met a Persian merchant, whose present residence is Patna, and who has only lately returned from Mandalay. He had been detained at the Burmese capital for seven months, trying to recover from King Theebaw a debt of Rs. 10,000, which His Highness owes him for the purchase of valuable shawls and other articles. At last, seeing no chance of getting his money, he left in disgust. He frequently saw the French Ambassador at Mandalay, and was fully aware that a treaty offensive and defensive had been concluded between the French and King Theebaw. He complains bitterly of the doings of the King and the lawless state of the city, where murder and theft were every day occurrences. I have known the trader for some time, and have always found him a very honest, truthful fellow."

THE following is a translation of the letter to Lord Lyons in which the Burmese Envoy to France proposes that the present difficulty should be submitted to arbitration:—

Excellency,—I believe it is my duty to bring to your knowledge, in presence of the existing difficulties between England and Burmah—difficulties which I hope to see vanish after loyal explanations—that the idea of placing itself in hostility with England could not have entered the mind of my Government. The reciprocal interests of the two countries are too similar for that. Moreover, I have hastened to telegraph to Mandalay the counsel to accept immediately an arbitration which might settle pacifically the existing difference. It is evident that if direct diplomatic relations existed at London and at Mandalay all disputes that might arise would receive a better and more prompt solution. I know that my Government would view with satisfaction the re-establishment of the bonds of friendship that nothing should have disturbed, and especially at a moment when my august Sovereign had expressed a desire to enter in the most complete manner on the road of civilization. I can assure you that the lives of Europeans, of whatever nationality they may be, who are now in Burmah are in no danger. Relying on the spirit of friendly conciliation, which every one recognizes in you, I have the honour to beg you to kindly receive the assurance of my high consideration.

THE Executive Committee of the International Arbitration Association have unanimously adopted the following resolution:—"That this committee strongly urges our Government to delay military operations against Burmah until the meeting of Parliament, and that such operations should in no case precede a formal declaration of war."

THE Allahabad paper, writing on the subject of the Burmese difficulty, says:—Probably the fear with most people will be that Theebaw's reply may prove to be in wording entirely satisfactory. He may have waited, they will think, all this time with his tongue in his cheek, seeing our preparations pushed on and money lavished in collecting and shipping the expedition, knowing that he could stay proceedings at the last moment with a civil answer. If Theebaw, however, has calculated in the same way, it is certain that he will be disagreeably enlightened. Whatever he may do, we cannot believe that the Indian Government will allow the burden of the expedition to fall on any shoulders but those in blame for its having been incurred, or that they will in any case stop short of measures that will effectually put a stop to the recurrence of such troubles in the future.

THE Persian Ambassador at Constantinople, in a long conference with Count Kalnoky, is said to have explained the object and results of a mission upon which he was sent to Prince Bismarck some weeks ago. Mirza Mohsin Khan was charged to inform the Prince that if war between England and Russia actually took place, Persia would be unable to prevent Russian troops from crossing her territory, as she is without the necessary military forces. Persia therefore begs the European Powers to declare her territory neutral. Prince Bismarck promised to confer with the foreign Powers upon the advisability of this measure. Persia has established an Embassy at Berlin; and the Ambassador, Mirza Riya Khan, is to leave Teheran on Nov. 20.

AT a recent meeting of the Tiflis Branch of the Geographical Society, M Lessar, in a report upon the Afghan boundary, stated that the tract of land on the Carchut Plateau which was to be assigned to Afghanistan was of no more value than the other watershed territory in that region; the water which accumulates in the hollows after heavy rainfalls being inadequate for the irrigation of the district. The pasture-land conceded to Afghanistan was, he said, of small extent, and inferior to that assigned to the Saryk Turkomans.

ACCORDING to intelligence received at Teheran by mail from Merv, the news of the amicable arrangement of the Afghan Boundary question between England and Russia has caused satisfaction among the Turkomans, who, however, are informed by the Russian officials that the question of war is only postponed pending the construction of the railway to Merv. The sickness among the Russian troops at Sarakhs continues, and there are at present over 400 men in the military hospital. A letter from Herat states that the Afghan Boundary Commission is encamped in the neighbourhood of Ghurian with 1,000 mules and 1,300 camels. The daily expenditure for fodder for these animals is estimated at £220.

THE Russian members of the Afghan Boundary Commission left Tiflis on Oct. 21. The Commission consists of Colonel Khulberg, M. Lessar, seven topographers, two officers of the general staff, a paymaster, a surgeon, and three interpreters. Twenty-seven Sappers will be attached to the Commission, which will be escorted by a sotnia of Cossacks and a Turkoman detachment.

A TELEGRAM to the *Daily News* from Askhabad says:—Very little work has been done on the railway between Bahrezan and Askhabad. The surveyors of the Askhabad and Merv section find that the works will meet with serious difficulties owing to the scarcity of water. Many ravines, too, require expensive bridges. The Russians intend to establish factories at Merv for the manufacture of sugar from melons, which grow abundantly in the district.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—"I can state authoritatively that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has arranged for the recruiting of troops in Turkey for the Egyptian army, which will be officered partly by Turks and partly by Englishmen. It will, of course, still be called the Khedive's army. A Turkish Commissioner will accompany an English Commissioner to arrange the affairs of the Soudan, and in some degree to consider those of Egypt." Reuter's agent says that the Convention agreed to by the Porte contains six articles. It declares that the Turkish Commission, Sir Henry Wolff, and the Khedive will consult together as to the means to be employed for the pacification of the Soudan and the reorganisation of the Egyptian army and of the civil and financial administration. It provides that the English occupation shall only continue until everything has been arranged and is in good working order. All international treaties and firmans remain in force, and are again formally recognised by the Convention. Only one Turkish Commissioner will proceed to Egypt, but he may be accompanied by assistants. The Commissioner himself has not yet been appointed." A later telegram says that all the Powers acknowledge that the Convention contains nothing contrary to European interests, and have facilitated the conclusion of the arrangement by the advice they have offered to the Porte.

THE *Times*, mentioning some of the results of our recent experiences of warfare in the Soudan, says that one grave fact forced itself upon the attention of the authorities in the shape of the incompetence of some of the regimental commanding officers. "Lord Wolseley," the *Times* says, "wrote a despatch upon this subject to the late Secretary of State for War, who, after he left office, put a motion for its production upon the notice-paper of the House of Commons. But, in consequence, as is understood, of the usual professional military objections, it has never been made public. Its general purport, however, is an open secret, and there is said to be good reason for believing that Lord Wolseley went so far as to say that the incompetence of some—and not a small proportion too—of the commanding officers was such that, although the regiments were composed of good materials, he did not feel justified in sending them to the front, out of regard to the safety of the men and the efficient execution of the public service. The state of things thus disclosed may not surprise those acquainted with the *personnel* of the army. But when it is officially recorded by the Commander-in-Chief of an expedition that the lives of the men and the honour of the country are endangered by the incompetence of those who command regiments and who exercise the greatest influence upon efficiency, it is manifest that no Secretary for War can suffer the continuance of the system under which these officers are permitted to attain the position. Seniority as the qualification for command must promptly disappear."

IT is rumoured that, "after a great deal of consideration," it has been resolved to *request* Captain Burton not to issue the third volume of "The Thousand Nights and One Night." If, as will most probably be the case, the worthy Captain takes no notice of the warning, then he may be prosecuted.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, in the course of a flying visit to Plymouth shortly before leaving for India, visited the Raglan Barracks, where the King's Royal Rifles and Gordon Highlanders were being drilled in square. As soon as the gallant General was recognised, he was received with tremendous cheering. Addressing the men, he said how proud he was to renew his acquaintance with some of the gallant regiments who had fought with him at Maiwand. He was sure that whilst the men were made of such stuff he could lead British arms to victory on any future occasion.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has forwarded to Mr. Verdin, Conservative candidate for Northwich, and a local salt manufacturer, a memorandum on Indian salt duties, which, he states, shows that the equalisation of the duties was not entirely due to Lord Ripon, as had been stated by the Radical candidate. The memorandum details the steps taken by Lords Mayo, Northbrook, and Lytton, which resulted in the tax being reduced 12 per cent. on the whole, the further reduction of 20 per cent. only being due to Lord Ripon. Lord Randolph states that great advantage would result from the representation of Northwich by a salt manufacturer.

A LETTER to the *Temps* from its correspondent in Tongking draws a gloomy picture of the state of affairs in that country. The writer estimates that since the commencement of summer 3,000 French soldiers have succumbed to the cholera; and he states that numbers of men continue to fall victims to the disease, which completely hinders the prosecution of the campaign and the pacification of the country. The orders for the movement of a column towards the Upper Red River have been countermanded in order to avoid the evil effects apprehended from the massing of a large body of men, and the fatigues attendant upon such a march. The troops sent from France, adds the writer, far from being reinforcements, will scarcely suffice to fill up the gaps in the ranks caused by disease. The Chinese Government is about to despatch to France a party of thirty youths, chosen from among the students at the imperial arsenal at Foochow, to complete their studies at the great French schools.

THE *Standard* learns that at the Conservative headquarters assurances of support are being received from all parts of the country from gentlemen of influence who have hitherto supported the Liberal party. A Scarborough correspondent writes:—"Lord Londesborough, who has always been reputed as a moderate Liberal, has definitely severed his connection with the Liberal party, he being announced to preside at a great Conservative meeting at Scarborough next week in connection with the candidature of Sir George Sitwell, Bart. His lordship has been wavering for some time, and the step he has now taken definitely indicates the severance of his connection with the Liberal Party."

AN account of Quetta which reaches the *World* is bad enough, but it would find corroboration in much that has been written in our own columns. The writer says:—"As, a few months ago, it appeared extremely likely that a large number of troops would be assembled here or hereabouts, will you let me tell you the experiences of *one* regiment? Since June last we have lost over forty men of cholera, and in the past fortnight six or eight more men have died of dysentery, abscess of the liver, &c. What would have been the numbers of an army corps, or even a division, here? For India it is a pleasant enough climate apparently—the nights and mornings always cool; and yet the hospital is full to overflowing, and men are going in every day with fever. Sir Charles MacGregor, who is out at Pishin now, looking for a site for the proposed entrenched encampment, is himself down with fever, so I should imagine that his experiences will not be pleasant ones; and I am told that when he got about half-way up the road (?) to a proposed sanitarium, he described it as worse than a 'staircase in hell,' and turned back again. Surely this matter of health is an important one, and one that ought to be thoroughly considered before we mass troops at the head of the Bolan Pass. I imagine that we may still have to fight Russia from this part of the world, and if so, surely steps should be taken to avoid leaving great numbers of our men in the churchyard of Quetta."

THE result of the second ballots in France is now known. It is estimated that the new Chamber of Deputies will consist of 200 Conservatives and 384 Republicans or Radicals.

THE Lord Mayor has handed over to the trustees of the Gordon Boys' Home the sum of £20,320 3s. 4d., being the amount collected at the Mansion House as a national memorial to General Gordon.

A LETTER was sent to Mr. Gladstone, some time ago by the hon. sec. of the Indian Delegates Committee, expressing the desire of Messrs. Manomohun Ghose, Ramaswamy Mudiliyar, and N. J. Chandavarkar, the three delegates from India, to wait upon the right hon. gentleman and place before him the appeal with which they are intrusted from the people of India. Mr. Digby has received the following letter:—

"Hawarden Castle, Chester, Oct. 17, 1885.—Dear Sir,—I regret to say that it is my unbending rule—and I think you will see its necessity—to decline receiving deputations here, but should I spend a week in London soon I shall be happy to receive the Indian gentlemen. I continue to press on all suitable occasions for liberal legislation in the affairs of India.—I remain, with all good wishes, yours faithfully. "W. E. GLADSTONE.

"W. Digby, Esq."

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL SIR BAKER RUSSEL, K. C. B., has arrived in England from South Africa, having relinquished the command of the 13th Hussars, and he will shortly take over staff duty at headquarters.

MESSRS. J. T. CAIRD AND CO., Greenock, have received an order from the Indian Government to build and engine a first-class steam transport of about 3,500 tons, to be ready in twelve months. The vessel is to be steel plated.

IT is stated that the twin-screw, armour-plated and stern wheel paddle-boats, specially constructed in England for the Nile Expedition, and of which there is a large number ready for service, have been offered by the Admiralty to the Indian Government for service on the Irrawaddy should operations against Burmah be undertaken.

HER MAJESTY has approved of Colonel Edward Francis Chapman, C.B., R.A., being appointed to the important post of Quartermaster-General in India in succession to Major-General Sir C. M. MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., whose period of service in the appointment expires on the 19th of next month.

BESIDES the Nile line-of-battle ship to be laid down at Pembroke, the Admiralty has decided to construct another ship, to be called the Trafalgar, of the same dimensions as the Nile, and equal to the largest first-class iron-clad of the British navy afloat. She will be laid down whenever the drawings are completed at Portsmouth. The new vessels will be planned upon Sir E. J. Reed's model. They will differ from the Admiral class now being built in that their citadels will be longer and higher, so as to secure more initial stability and greater range. The citadels will be constructed of 18-inch armour, and the waists of the ships are to be belted with steel armour-plating of the most approved type.

A LARGE amount of patronage, says the *World* will be in the gift of the Duke of Cambridge in the next few months: the Commander-in-Chiefships in Bombay and Madras, an Indian division, the Northern and the Eastern Districts at home, the command of the troops in Dublin, and the commandantship of the Staff College. The Duke of Connaught is very anxious to have the first-named, it is said. Rumour also has it that his appointment to Bombay will certainly not be made till after the result of the coming general election is known. Unusual importance attaches just now to the Madras command. Whether or not Calcutta interferes in the Burmese campaign, Madras will have to do with the supply of the troops in the field, and the Commander-in-Chief at the real base, although ably assisted by such a chief of the staff as Kidston Elles, must be a thoroughly active and competent officer. No better man could be found than Sir Herbert Macpherson, but that he is too junior in rank. General Higginson would be a good selection; a gallant Guardsman and good soldier, eager to serve anywhere.

SIR CHARLES DILKE has pronounced for the revival of a local European army in India. In a speech in Chelsea the other day he said:—The short service system with its rapid changes involves considerable loss to India for home charges, which India cannot easily bear. I myself have always maintained the view which was formerly acted upon by this country. I am an old Tory on this question, and would like to revert to the time when a separate army for India and the Colonies was organised on a system which I will explain, and which was much better than the constant transfers to India and back again which take place at the present time. I know that the danger of a mutiny, and of what has been termed a trades-union feeling, in a separate Indian army, leading to strikes and dangers of that sort, have often been put forward. I believe this to be an altogether exaggerated view, and I believe that it would be possible to treat a separate army for India very much like a trade which a man could go into or go out of when he chose, with a short minimum service to prevent your losing money by the men returning almost the moment they went out.

LORD RIPON ON BURMAH.

SPEAKING at a banquet given in the Ripon Town Hall by the Mayor of the borough, Mr. Alderman Lea, the Marquess of Ripon said that although he approved of the rule laid down at these gatherings against the introduction of political and Party topics, yet there was one question of a political character, but not involving Party feeling, on which he should like to say a few words. During the last few weeks there had been reports of increasing difficulties springing up between the British Government and the Ruler of Upper Burmah, King Theebaw. At the present moment there were rumours of war. We were given to understand that hostile operations might be resorted to against that King, and men were speculating as to what the final result of those operations might be. It would be unbecoming on his part, from the limited information he possessed, to express any opinion as to whether it would be justifiable to undertake military operations against the Burmese Monarch. While he was in India he had not a few difficulties with King Theebaw, who was a man of violent temper, and very difficult indeed to deal with. It would be unjust were he to attempt to express any opinion as to the merits of the quarrel that might possibly arise with him. It was his (Lord Ripon's) effort, while head of the Administration of India, to avoid quarrelling with that cantankerous Prince, and he was happy to say he had been successful, although on many occasions he had to express himself in very decided terms in regard to portions of that Ruler's conduct. But what he did wish to say at the present moment was this: they would all, he was sure, agree with him that war, under any circumstances, was always an evil, and they would share with him his earnest desire that that great evil should be avoided (hear, hear). Still, should it be inevitable, and if we should be obliged to engage in a warlike undertaking, the question arose what was to be done when those warlike operations should have been brought to a conclusion. No one could doubt what would be the final result of operations of that kind; but when we had defeated the troops of the Burmese Sovereign, and when we had taken possession of this capital, and possibly deposed him, what was to be the policy we were to pursue? Upon that point he (Lord Ripon) had a very decided opinion. Two courses under these circumstances would be open to us. One would be, if it were found necessary, to depose the present King, to place another native Burmese Prince upon the Throne, and to make a satisfactory Treaty with him regulating our commercial relations for what was of importance to us in regard to Upper Burmah was our commercial relations with that country. (Hear, hear.) The other policy, a policy which found many advocates in the British portion of Burmah, and among men in other parts of India, was the policy of annexation, the policy of taking possession of the territory of Upper Burmah, and uniting it to the territory of the British Crown. He very earnestly trusted that the first of these policies would be the one adopted by her Majesty's Government, if war should unhappily break out between us and the Burmese. There were in India more than one Burmese Prince, some of them being men of high possession, any one of whom might be placed upon the Throne of Upper Burmah, and who might then make a satisfactory Treaty with which he adhered to; and it was this policy which he sincerely trusted would be followed in the event of a war breaking out. He said this because the opposite policy of annexing this new country appeared to him to be open to serious objections. In the first place, he quite admitted that he was opposed on general principles to any further annexation of country which did not belong to us. He was strongly of opinion that we had quite territory enough, and it ought to be the first object with us that those territories we do possess should be ably and properly governed. This was a general consideration; but there were many special considerations which weighed against annexation. In the first place, if we were to annex Upper Burmah we should at once make the British dominion contiminous for a great distance with the Chinese Empire, and we should also tend very greatly to hasten the day when those possessions would become conterminous with the French possessions in Tongquin. The close approximation of our frontiers to those of China on the one hand, or the French possessions on the other, was a position we should strive to avoid entering on as long as we possibly could. (Hear, hear.) It should be put off at all events, until the latest moment, and in his judgment, there would be great advantage in having to use a very common phrase, such a buffer between us and China, on the one hand, and between us and the French possessions on the other as was afforded by an independent Burmese State. (Cheers.) Again, they might rely on it that nothing would make a better impression on the native Princes in India than if they were able to see that we, being forced as it were to enter into a war with the King of Burmah, at once made it clear that we were not engaging in that contest for any interested purposes of our own, and were not pursuing a policy of annexation; but that, on the contrary, we were prepared to maintain and support independent States as far as might be consistent with the security of our own dominions, and the first demands of our own people. (Cheers.) He had ventured to make these remarks because he thought that men were not apt to express their opinions sufficiently early in regard to matters of this kind. (Hear, hear.) If, for instance, the present Government were to adopt the policy of annexation, and he were then to say what he had just stated, he had no doubt that a good many people would tell him he had adopted those opinions for the purpose of attacking the Government. (Hear, hear.) He, therefore, thought it much better that those who had occupied such a position as that which he had recently filled should take the earliest opportunity of expressing their opinion on questions of this kind, at a time when they were in entire ignorance of the policy the Government was likely to pursue, and when probably her Majesty's Government had to make up their minds as to the course they would pursue. (Cheers.)

PARTY PROSPECTS AT THE ELECTIONS.

(From the World.)

THE Tory managers are growing more hopeful as to the result of the General Election. Lord Salisbury's Whig programme is bringing over a good many of the Whig country gentlemen, and these secessions will undoubtedly cost the Liberals some county seats. But the change of a great proprietor from one party to the other has not now the effect which it once had. The lord of the soil does not carry with him, as he formerly did, the political opinions and consciences of his tenants and tradesmen. In some places yet the farmer is often prepared to say "ditto" to the opinions of his landlord especially if his rent is low; but the Reform Act has much weakened, if it has not destroyed, the power of the great territorial proprietors. A batch of Whig secessions does not mean now what it would have done ten or even two years ago.

Owing to the change in the constituencies, the fate of some of the leading men on both sides at the General Election is attended with much uncertainty. This is particularly so in the case of members of the Government, for it so happens that a larger proportion of them are standing for entirely new constituencies. Lord R. Churchill goes to Central Birmingham to fight Mr. Bright; but Mr. Schnadhorst, acute but silent manager of the Caucus, declares that Mr. Bright will win easily. It is, no doubt, with a view to meet a contingency that Lord R. Churchill is also to be nominated for a division of Paddinton. Sir M. H. Beach has been obliged to abandon Gloucestershire—where the Radical miners of the Forest of Dean rendered a contest hopeless—for West Bristol; and if he wins there, it will only be after a close and severe contest. Sir R. Cross is fighting a losing battle for the Newton division of South-west Lancashire. This division consists largely of manufacturing towns and villages, and the Liberals are confident that they will carry the seat. Mr. A. Balfour is pretty sure of victory at Manchester, and Baran de Worms at Liverpool. But I hear that Mr. Chaplin's prospects in Lincolnshire are gloomy, that the Attorney-General is likely to come to grief in the Isle of Wight, and that Lord G. Hamilton will have a severe struggle for the Ealing division of Middlesex. The only two members of the Government whose seats are regarded as quite safe are Mr. W. H. Smith and Colonel Stanley.

On the Liberal side fewer of the ex-Ministers have been driven to seek new seats. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Childers, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Ashley, are all standing for their old seats, while Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir C. Dilke are candidates for divisions of their old constituencies. Of these, the only one whose position is attended with some danger is Lord Hartington. His opponent is Mr. Eckroyd, one of the leading Fair-traders, and it is said that the Lancashire operatives have been considerably infected with the Fair-trade notion. Sir H. James will win easily at Bury; but Sir F. Herschell is fighting a more uncertain contest for one of the divisions of Durham.

I hear that the election of the Speaker for Warwick and Leamington is very uncertain. No doubt another seat could be provided for him, but his failure at Warwick would render it difficult, if not impossible, to appoint him Speaker. The first duty of the new House is to elect a Speaker; but if Mr. Peel is not a member he cannot be chosen. Even if another member were prepared to make a vacancy for Mr. Peel, the new writ could not be moved till the House is constituted, and the House cannot be constituted till a Speaker is chosen. If Mr. Peel is not elected, therefore, at the General Election, either he must give up the hope of being Speaker of the next House, or some member must be chosen temporarily as Speaker till Mr. Peel finds a seat.

(From Truth.)

A further consultation has been held respecting the date for the dissolution, and it has been decided that—subject to unforeseen circumstances—it will be possible to dissolve on the 17th or 18th of November, in which case the elections will commence on the 24th. A new Parliament has to meet within one month of the elections. It is not probable, therefore, that Parliament will be called together before Christmas for the election of a Speaker, and for the swearing-in of Members, but that it will meet for that purpose and for the transaction of business at the commencement of the new year.

Should the Conservatives be beaten out of the field, they will at once resign. They anticipate, however, that they will have a solid party of about 280, in which case they will meet Parliament and count upon the chapter of accidents. "And what are your prospects?" I asked a Conservative. "Well" (he said), "our agents tell us that we shall win more seats than we had anticipated. The agricultural labourer will listen and applaud your friends, who tell him that he is to have a few fields of his own which are to be cultivated for him by the farmer; but when it comes to voting, he will think of the tea and blankets, and come to the conclusion that, on the whole, it will be safer to swim with us. In the towns, too, we are doing pretty well. In London, especially, we expect to win more seats than you and your friends anticipate. You do not seem precisely a happy family. I have heard of regiments of one army firing into each other by accident, and this has hardly conduced to victory. But your big guns are firing into each other deliberately. The country, perhaps, may say that we have no very definite policy; but is it not likely to say that you have about as many policies as men?"

There is a certain amount of truth in this. The agricultural labourers are an unknown quantity. They probably will look at things from the standpoint of what they conceive to be their interests. The local guides will tell them that their interests lie one way; Radicals will tell them that their interests lie another way. The blankets and the tea will be in the hand, and I somewhat fear lest in many parts of the country they may prefer it to the allotment in the bush. The real question, it seems to me, is whether they will believe what the Radical tells them, or what the squire, the parson, and the farmer tell them, which is that the Radical is a humbug.

I greatly doubt whether, were it not for Mr. Chamberlain's outspoken utterances, we should have stood so well as we are likely to at the forthcoming election. Radicals have an unpleasant habit of staying at home on the election day, when Conservatives and Liberals are quarrelling about the tweedledees and tweedledums that separate them. A man who does not know his own mind is hardly likely to produce enthusiasm in those of others. Lord Hartington tells us that, although he is not a Radical, and though he agrees with the Conservatives in many things, he is not inclined to go over to them, because his political associations have been with the Liberals. Mr. Goschen tells us that he has no objection to the political food which is proposed by the Conservatives, but that—as a matter of sentiment—he would prefer that it should be cooked in a Liberal kitchen. I ask seriously, Is this sort of trash likely to have any effect upon the masses to whom power is now entrusted? Mr. Chamberlain owes much of his popularity to having clear and definite views, and to setting before the electors clear and definite aims. He knows what he wants, and what he wants they want too.

But the Whigs or moderate Liberals, will they not go over to the Conservatives? The answer is simple. They have gone over already. The Parliamentary Whigs lag superfluous on the political stage. They have, so to speak, no followers. The flock is on one or the other side of the rail upon which they are sitting; no one cares one jot how long they sit upon it, and exceedingly little upon which side of it they finally decide to alight. Some of them are clever leaders, but of what use is it being a leader when there are no followers?

GREAT difficulty, a home paper says, is being experienced in bringing into agreement the rival Liberal and Radical candidates for many of the constituencies. In order to facilitate this work, the political committees of the Reform, Devonshire, City Liberal, and National Liberal Clubs have appointed a board of arbitration, comprising some of the prominent leaders of the party, to deal

energy to their military preparations. The Embassies, we are told, are astonished at the forwardness and efficiency of the preparations. After being caught napping at the outset of the crisis, to put an army into the field which, in numbers, has already reached a very respectable figure, with an empty Treasury, the incoming revenues mortgaged, and little or no credit, is indeed a feat commanding both surprise and admiration. It is calculated that nearly 100,000 men are at the present moment under arms along the Roumelian and Servian frontiers, and more are following rapidly, so that from 120,000 to 150,000 may shortly be on foot ready for all emergencies. From Athens we have reports of a most warlike character. Never since 1821, we are told, has Greece been so thoroughly roused and united. Within five days of the publication of the decree calling out three classes of the reserves 30,000 men were enrolled.

The *North German Gazette* has published the following *communique* from the Foreign Office :—

The intelligence we receive as to the steps taken by the Constantinople Ambassadors of the Powers who signed the Berlin Treaty gives unequivocal and gratifying expression to the resolution of these Powers to maintain the peace at present prevailing among them. The decisions of the Ambassadors rest upon the common feeling of the Powers, that the momentous questions as to peace or war cannot be made dependent on a change of mood in the Balkan Peninsula. The European Areopagus, which is alone responsible for the maintenance of peace and for the welfare of the nations, declares in a no less solemn than decided manner its memorandum that the unjustifiable ambition of individual races on the Balkan Peninsula cannot be permitted to imperil at will the peace of the Great Powers by quarrelling with each other or with Turkey, and thereby intentionally or otherwise leaving out of account that their partly selfish and partly short-sighted policy might result in compelling the Great Powers to mingle in the dispute, and break the peace which they have been so careful to preserve. Such proceedings on the part of the petty Balkan States must rightly be met with most serious objections from the whole of Europe. The peace of the Great Powers has an interest for all their subjects, numbering more than 300 millions; while Greece, Servia, and Bulgaria, with Eastern Roumelia, possess at the utmost six million inhabitants, of which certainly not even a tenth part in each of these States belongs to the dominant nationality. It is, at any rate, unfair to expect that 300 millions of Europeans should expose themselves to the danger of being obliged to dispense with the blessings of peace because three petty Balkan States, with scarcely six million inhabitants, suddenly conceive the idea that their local balance of power—that is to say, their particularist ambition—is imperilled.

SIR LOUIS MALLET AND MR. J. M. MACLEAN.

SIR LOUIS MALLET writes to the *Times*:—Mr. Moreton Frewen, in the *Times* of Friday last, complains that free traders have made no reply to a statement which, he says has been advanced and recently repeated by Mr. Maclean that "free trade, as we understand it, is incompatible with England's position as a creditor country" when, as at present, the par of exchange between gold and silver is fluctuating violently." I think that free traders may be excused for not replying to this statement until they are told exactly what it means. It may be doubted whether there is any sufficient evidence at present to justify the conclusion that there has been, as Mr. Maclean appears to suppose, any proved depreciation of silver as against commodities in general. Certainly, as regards India, the facts hardly seem to support this view. The flow of silver to India since 1875 has been spasmodic rather than continuous, and is accounted for, at least partially, by other causes. The net imports of silver into India in the ten years ending 1883-84 have been less than those in the preceding decade, and the amount coined not very much more; while the rate of the importations of merchandise (including gold, which is merchandise in India) shows rather a larger percentage of increase in the last ten years (according to the official valuations, whatever these are worth) than the value of the exports of merchandise from India which are despatched to anything to lead to the supposition that the volume of the Indian currency has been sensibly increased, or that prices in India have generally risen. These results do not accord with theory that there has been a decrease in the value of silver as against commodities in general. But even if this point were conceded for the sake of the argument, it would be interesting to know in what way, if this has been the cause of the occasional fluctuations in the par of exchange between silver and gold, the policy of free trade is affected by it. Mr. Maclean says :—

"Will any one come to the support of the free trade that we practise, and show that the present depreciation of silver does not result in 'bonusing' our imports from the East to the destruction of our agriculture, and that, by stimulating artificially manufactures in the East, it does not also operate as a tax on Manchester goods imported into India?" Do Mr. Frewen and Mr. Maclean contend that we should place an import duty on the products of countries with a silver standard, and give a bounty on exports to those countries, in order to countervail the fluctuations in exchange; and, if so, by what process are these to be regulated? But unless some such course be intended I am at a loss to perceive in what way the free-trade policy or the attitude of free traders affects the question.

MR. W. S. BLUNT AND THE INDIAN DELEGATES.

MR. WILFRID S. BLUNT, Conservative candidate for North Camberwell, recently addressed a meeting of the electors at Oakley-hall, Oakley-place, Old Kent-road on "Indian Reform." The chair was occupied by the Rev. Dr. T. Leary, and among those on the platform were the Hon. A. Bourke, Mr. Ramaswami Mudeliar, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, two of the Indian Delegates, Seyyid Jemal ad Din, an Afghan religious chief, Dr. Yussuf Ali, a medical officer from Punjab.

Mr. W. S. Blunt, in introducing the Indian delegates, explained the purpose for which they had come to this country, and said they were loyal and content to remain under the reign of Her Majesty, but, as always happened when one nation ruled another, there were matters which caused friction. He was sure the English people only wanted to be shown their grievances in order to redress them. (Cheers.)

Both delegates evoked the warmest enthusiasm by their statements. They expressed the belief that the reforms they sought with respect to local self-government, the prohibitions placed upon Indians joining rifle corps, or joining the Indian Army in any other capacity than common soldiers, and the need for a sounder system of finance would receive the attention of the English public. An appreciative tribute was paid to the policy pursued by Lord Ripon and Lord Ripon.

Seyyid Jemal ad Din, the Afghan religious chief, also addressed the meeting through Mr. Hope, an interpreter.

Mr. W. S. Blunt said the modesty and diffidence of the delegates had prevented them from saying what they felt on some other points than those they had referred to. Our Government of India had given India her country great and incontestable blessings. In the place of anarchy and war and insecurity of life our appearance there had gradually changed all this, and, whereas in former times men were afraid to speak out what they thought, they had now under a *régime* of free thought and free speech been raised intellectually to a level approaching our own. (Cheers.) The delegates asked that as the Indian people had no votes, their grievances and wants should be considered by the English people, who had votes. They were absolutely unrepresented, not only in their own country, but here also ("Shame"), and they wanted to see members returned to Parliament who would study the interests of these 200 millions of British subjects. For his own part, he was convinced that they had a right to have their wants represented in Parliament. (Cheers.) After the Indian Mutiny he was clear that something must be done for the Indian people. There were two ways of governing an alien race—either by brute force and keeping the people in ignorance of their condition, or by the more reasonable and honourable way of educating them so as to enable their rulers to give them a share of the government of their own country. Thirty years had now passed since the Queen proclaimed that her Indian subjects should be placed on a level with her own subjects, but nothing had been done. It ought to be a matter of honour with all of us that this promise, made not by a Government but by Her Majesty, should be carried out. There were certain vested interests which had hitherto prevented it. ("Shame.") It was not creditable to us, after India, one of the richest countries in the world, had been drained of 30 millions sterling annually under a great commercial company for 100 years, that a debt of 200 millions should have been imposed on her. (Cheers.) It was not good finance that had brought this state of things about, and this economic question would have to be dealt with. Another grievance was that a permanent official class had taken the place of the old officials. Many of them were good men, but they knew they were irremovable, and were apt to treat India as a farm for their own particular comfort and advancement. It was natural for a man to be selfish, but he thought India had a good right to complain of it. (Cheers.) The whole Indian civil service must be inquired into. With respect to the courts of justice and the administration of the law there was little to complain of in the matter of justice between native and native, but, he said with grief that it was not quite impartial between the English and the natives. (Shame.) Another grievance was that, whereas under the old system whenever the charter of the company was about to be renewed, an inquiry was made by Parliament to see that justice was being done to the natives, since India had come into the hands of the Government no Parliamentary investigation had taken place. He was certain that the altered conditions under which the official class lived in India had made them less in touch with the people than formerly, and that there were no hardships now to warrant the large salaries paid to them. Their expenses were vastly diminished. They would, however, oppose any attempt to reduce their incomes. They had great influence in Parliament, and it would take a good deal of courage to bring the thing to a head; but it would have to be done. (Hear.) The Government had promised a Commission of Inquiry, which should embrace the judicial and administrative system of India, and it pertained to our honour to see the inquiry fairly carried out. If returned to Parliament, he should most sedulously enforce the point, and be appealed to all parties alike to render support. In conclusion he moved:—"That this meeting expresses its heartfelt sympathy with the cause of justice to India, and pledges itself to support the Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the Indian Government."

Mr. C. E. Tilbury seconded the resolution, which was supported by one of the Indian delegates and carried unanimously.

The Hon. A. Bourke, in formally moving a vote of thanks to the delegates for their addresses, acknowledged the appreciative references which they had made to the work carried out in India by his father, the late Lord Mayo.

EXCHANGE AND THE INDIAN WHEAT TRADE.

THE *St. James's Gazette* of the 24th ult. says :—We understand that one day last week a single house sold no fewer than thirteen cargoes of Indian wheat, shipped or about to be shipped, for delivery on arrival. We have in this an illustration of the extraordinary stimulus given to the export of wheat from India by the fall in silver. No doubt the effect of the fall has been heightened by the prospect of disturbances in the Balkan Peninsula; but the main cause of the large shipments is unquestionably the fall in silver. If a single house does so large a business in a single day it will be understood how considerable must be the total business doing. No doubt so large an increase in the trade tends to raise exchanges, and it may be expected that, whatever Congress does with the Bland Act in its coming session, there will be a rise in the Indian exchanges by-and-by. If the Bland Act is not repealed the rise may be so great as to stop the export from India, unless there is a considerable rise in the price of wheat in Europe. Already there has been a rise in consequence of the events in the Balkan Peninsula. Should the prospect of a general war increase, the rise in wheat might be very considerable, and thus, in spite of an advance in the exchanges, the Indian exports might still continue to expand; but if the price of wheat does not rise, a rise in the exchange would undoubtedly check the exports; and should the Bland Act not be repealed the rise in the exchange would be sufficient to reduce the exports to the scale of last year, probably.

The largeness of the exports of wheat from India render less probable than it seemed some time ago a rise in price. As the harvest was deficient both in the United States and in Russia, it was assumed, generally, that after Christmas there must be a considerable advance. It was known, of course, that the stocks of wheat all over the world are large, and it was assumed that the poverty of our farmers would compel them to hurry their corn to market as soon as they got it ready; but after a few months the general impression was that there must be a considerable and sharp advance. The fall in silver has, however, changed the situation completely. That fall has rendered it possible to export wheat with a profit from India, even at the present price. We are informed that shippers have a margin of about 2½ per cent., after paying all commissions and other charges. Should such a margin be maintained, it is the belief of those who are most competent to form an opinion that India can supply all the wheat required by Western Europe. Much depends, however, upon the course of the silver market, and upon the weather in India. If the Bland Act should not be repealed it is, of course, probable that silver will rise considerably. Should it do so, it would hardly be possible, we presume, to continue those large shipments from India. Again, Indian wheat is being sown just now, and will be reaped early in the spring. It is believed that the heavy rains have put the land in excellent condition, and the prospect is regarded, so far, as highly favourable at present. Should the weather throughout the winter prove equally favourable, it is estimated that the harvest next year will be even larger than any harvest hitherto; for, whatever may be theprofits on shipping, it seems to be undoubted that the growers have received fairly remunerative prices, and that they will be tempted, therefore, to sow a larger area than ever. But, on the other hand, if the weather should prove very unfavourable, the harvest would be deficient, and then there must be either a considerable rise of price to tempt farmers to sell, or the exports would immediately fall off. Assuming, however, that the depreciation of silver continues, and that the weather in India is favourable, there seems every reason to conclude that India can go on selling at present prices all the wheat that we require.

MEETINGS OF BANKING COMPANIES.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China was held on Oct. 21 at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. William Paterson presided, and having expressed the deep regret of the directors—in which he was sure the proprietors would share—at the death of Mr. John Jones, their late colleague, he intimated with satisfaction that Mr. Robert Stewart, of the firms of Messrs. James Wyllie and Co., of London, and of Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., of Calcutta and Rangoon, had joined the Board. The fact of Mr. Stewart having been a member of those firms for a great many years would, he was sure, be ample warranty for the confirmation of his election at their annual meeting, in accordance with the deed of settlement of the bank. On that (the present) occasion they had only one resolution to submit to the shareholders—namely, to authorise the directors to declare an interim dividend. He need scarcely inform them that that had been earned during a time of continued depression in the India and China trades, aggravated to a considerable extent by the shrinkage in the sterling exchange of the currency of those countries; and while uncertainty existed as to its future, they would readily understand that the directors had felt it expedient to limit the bank's engagements as far as they could judiciously do, more especially with regard to the time of settlement or adjustment of those engagements. The silver question, he need scarcely say, had occupied very much the public mind. He hoped, however, that when their accounts were made up for the whole year they would prove as satisfactory as those for the first half-year. The bank was in an excellent position to do any good business that might be brought to it on the favourable time which was prognosticated. He concluded by proposing the payment of an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 last at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum free of income-tax, payable on and after Oct. 28. Mr. William Macnaghtan seconded the motion. In reply to questions, the chairman stated that two years ago they wrote the rupee down to 1s. 7½d. They had so arranged their silver in the East that 10 per cent. of the reserve fund would suffice to turn their dollars and rupees into sovereigns. The motion was then unanimously agreed to.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Oct. 20 at the office, 65 Old Broad Street, Mr. J. N. Bullen in the chair. The report and accounts having been taken as read, the chairman, in moving their adoption, said it would be seen that their capital had been raised from par, that was, at 2s. per rupee. The reserve fund, which at present was a guarantee fund against the fall of exchange, continued to grow, and now amounted to 130,000*l.*, a sum about sufficient to return the deposits on current account at the rate of 7*d.* or 1*s.* 8*d.* per rupee. Their deposits were rather less than in the December half-year, but showed a substantial increase on the amount outstanding at the corresponding period of last year. Bills payable were also less than they were in December, but more than they were in June 1884. Their notes in circulation showed a decrease of about 80,000*l.*, owing, firstly, to the calling in of their note circulation in Ceylon, the Government of that colony having decided to issue a note circulation of its own; and, secondly, to the withdrawal of their circulation in Japan, the branch at Yokohama not having proved profitable. Elsewhere their circulation rather showed a tendency to expand, and when the distrust which arose on the failure of the Oriental Bank had entirely disappeared, it would no doubt attain its former volume. Their holdings in rupee paper were again shown to be very considerably reduced, and they had been still more reduced since the accounts were made up. Part of the paper was held as against silver liabilities in India, where its value from day to day was not so much affected as it was here by fluctuations in the sterling exchange. As against their reduced holding of rupee paper they now held rather more than 100,000*l.* of guaranteed stocks of Indian railways in the shape of debenture bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. The profit and loss account showed that after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, they had a profit of 85,845*l.*, and after deducting the expenses of management they appropriated 18,750*l.* to the payment of a dividend, added 2,000*l.* to the reserve fund, and carried forward a balance of about 2,000*l.* more than was brought forward at the commencement of the half-year. He thought that, on the whole, that result would not be considered unsatisfactory. In comparing the position of the bank then with what it was two years ago—the interval not having, he said, been altogether favourable for banking—he remarked that during that period the bank had paid a dividend amounting to 75,000*l.*, and had added 105,000*l.* to the reserve fund; and that the profit which it made was really equal to a dividend of 12½ per cent. on the amount of the paid-up capital, taken at its par value, adding that if nothing unforeseen happened, the reserve fund would at no distant period be a sufficient offset against the whole of the depreciation in the capital. In concluding, he said that from the advices which the board had received from persons whose position enabled them to form a sound judgement, it appeared that a naked repeal of the Bland Act was very improbable, and that if the coinage of dollars were suspended, some compensatory legislation affecting the value of silver would take place. The motion, having been seconded by Mr. J. Murray Robertson (a director), was adopted after a brief discussion, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the directors.

LORD WOLSELEY AT HOME.

THERE are few spots in London which can boast richer historical associations than Hill Street, where the roomy houses, with their brick façades, heavy white mouldings, and classical entrances, can hardly fail to remind you vividly of a time which has long since passed away. Running footmen no longer snatch their torches from the metal sockets fixed in the obelisks covered with cream-coloured stucco, which still intersect in some places the ponderous iron palings before the lower windows; but their name and calling, as well as the period of powder and periwigs in which they lived, are still perpetuated by the survival of the tavern they were wont to frequent. The "good" Lord Lyttelton, the first Lord Malmesbury and Chief Justice Camden all dwelt in Hill Street; Dr. Johnson and his numerous friends came there to crowd the meetings of the Blue-Stocking Club in the drawing-rooms of hospitable Mrs. Montagu; and a quarter of a century later Henry Brougham used to walk down every morning from Westminster to No. 5, while a few doors off Mr. Colborne was busily engaged in forming the nucleus of his famous picture-gallery. The linkmen, along with their masters and mistresses, are all long since dead and forgotten; but a working committee of either House of Parliament could still easily be formed from amongst the present inhabitants of Hill Street and contemporary history is in a manner chronicled by the presence of such great statesmen as General Owen Williams, Lord Rowton, and Mr. Christopher Sykes.

Lord Wolseley, too, has now pitched his tent in one of the most venerable of these pleasant Hill Street mansions, where the date 1739 is to be found in the basement, and it is here that he has brought together the relics of his latest campaigns. There is something almost Egyptian in the quaint pillared doorway, well within sight of the refreshing greenness of Berkeley Square, which opens on an inner porch of panelled wood, over which a tiny stuffed crocodile appears to preside as the tutelar deity. Passing beneath the crocodile, you enter a hall, where there is just light enough to enable you to appreciate the peculiar interest of its furniture, and the picturesqueness of its arrangements. Bright Oriental rugs are scattered over the green felt which has spread on the pavement; dark-red paper forms an effective background for trophies of Indian and African weapons, a tall clock which dates from the reign of George II., and a pair of curiously carved Dutch ironing-boards. South African elk-horns are ranged along the white frieze which separates the paper and the ceiling. Against the wall is a large slab of Italian marble, supported by Chippendale legs, on which is placed a reduction in bronze of the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius (a legacy from Lord Airey to his friend Lord Wolseley), flanked on either side by Zulu milk-pails, while beneath the table repose in peace the Brobdingnagian bowl of dishes and beer-pots of ill-fated Cetewayo. Leaving behind you the oak staircase, and a shelf on which Voltaire seems to smile cynically on the polished wooden pillows of some slain African warrior, you come to a small room, above the door of which is Lord Wolseley's emblazoned patent of peerage, while over the fireplace, across the corner which faces you, hang an old oil-painting of Charing Cross, and a number of English addresses, two illuminated addresses from the Corporation of London. Two long scrolls of Chinese writing on a crimson ground were the present and hand-work of the Celestial Emperor's brother-in-law, who received Lord Wolseley when he penetrated into the interior of the Celestial Empire on the conclusion of the war of 1860, and was nearly crushed to death by the natives, who flocked in thousands to see the first European lady ever seen in their midst. Wellington, Nelson, and Frederick the Great look down on you from their frames, and in the deep window-sill is the bust of poor Sir Garnet Joseph, Viscount Wolseley, to its list of worthies.—*The World.*

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

CORRESPONDENCE was issued on October 22 on the Central Asian question; the despatches, 109 in number, ranging from the 7th of February last the 17th Sept. In a telegram dated February 7, Lord Kimberley acquaints the Viceroy of India that the Russian Note proposed the following boundary-line :—

Starting from Heri Rud, about ten versts south of Zulfikar, the line would run by Karez Elias and Karez Sounia to the rivulet of Egri Guesk, would follow the crest of the heights which border on the right bank of the rivulet to the ruins of Chemen-i-Bid, and thence to the chain of hills on the right bank of the Kushk to Hunzi Khan, whence it would run to a point south of Zaharat, which would belong to Afghanistan. From this point the line would follow the crest of the heights which border on the north of the Valley of Kaisor, and on the west that of Sangalak; and leaving Andkhoi to the west, would run to Khoja Saleh. Then follows correspondence on the subject of the zone of investigation between the Government and Sir Edward Thornton. On the 13th of April the Viceroy communicated an account by telegraph of the meeting with the Ameer at Ravul Pindee. After describing the proceedings at the durbar, the Viceroy says that the same evening he received from the Russian envoy, Colonel Grodekoff, and communicated it to the Ameer, who showed less emotion than might have been expected. He declared his intention to resist to the utmost any invasion of Afghan territory. The Viceroy added that he had promised the Ameer aid in arms and ammunition, and possibly money, should war break out shortly between England and Russia. In the event of certain contingencies the basis of a defensive alliance was agreed to with regard to our future action was laid before his departure. After describing the negotiations respecting the possession of Zulfikar and Penjdeh, Lord Kimberley telegraphed on the 4th of May to Colonel Ridgway describing the new arrangement with regard to the frontier, whereby Afghanistan would receive Zulfikar, Guiran, and Meruchak, the whole agreement to be embodied in a convention between England and Russia. The Viceroy found no objection to this proposal. On the 4th of May Lord Granville, in a telegram to Sir Peter Lumsden, expressed agreement with the views of the latter though the limits of the frontier should be settled in London, and acquainting him that as negotiations would be resumed in London immediately, it was desirable he should return with Colonel Stewart at once, and leave Colonel Ridgway in charge of the Commission. Correspondence is followed between the English and Russian Governments as to the definition of Zulfikar and the neutralisation of Penjdeh. On the 23rd of May the Viceroy telegraphed that the Ameer had agreed to the boundary proposed in Lord Kimberley's telegram of the 4th of May. On the 1st of July Lord Salisbury in a despatch to Sir Edward Thornton records a conversation he had had with M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador whom he had informed of the hope that the line might be settled in London, and that her Majesty's Government could not recede from the engagement with the Ameer respecting the Zulfikar Pass; and that communications between the Russian authorities and the Afghans should pass through an English officer. M. de Staal appeared to favour both ideas. In a despatch dated the 18th of July, Lord Salisbury describes a further interview with M. de Staal, in which the latter recommended the Zulfikar question should be referred to a Geographical Commission, but which proposal Lord Salisbury rejected. M. de Giers, in a despatch to M. de Staal on the same date, says that when Zulfikar was exchanged for Penjdeh, it was not understood that the pass was meant. Colonel Ridgway telegraphed as follows on August 2 :—

Captain Maitland, who is the only member of the mission who has examined the Zulfikar Pass, writes to us from Dandatyar that, provided Russians are kept away from Karez Elias, the possession of the western of the two defiles forming pass will be sufficient for Afghan interests.

Russia subsequently proposed that the line should leave the Heri Rud at Karez Elias, and continue in a manner as to leave Russia the two eastern exits, which would allow them to close the approach to their territory on that side. This was submitted to Colonel Ridgway, who suggested that, considering the conflicting descriptions of the territory, the Viceroy could perhaps be best settled on the spot. Major-General Sir Peter Lumsden, in a memorandum of the 3rd of September, expresses approval of the line proposed, and on the same day Lord Salisbury, in a despatch to Sir Edward Thornton, said that the Government were prepared to accept the proposal of the Russian Government provided that the frontier-line should somewhere approach the scarp of the western defile (including the edge of its northern branch) nearer than 1,000 yards, and suggesting other slight alterations. Lord Salisbury further acquainted Sir Edward Thornton on September 4 that from Penjdeh the Russian Commission should continue its labours in the direction of Zulfikar, and that the Commission for the demarcation of the frontier should meet within two months after the date of the signature of the agreement; and that the escort would be limited to one hundred men on each side. This was agreed to. The protocol embodying these conditions and the terms of the frontier-line was signed on the 10th ult.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 10.

Charley, Col, Bl, King's Ri Rifle, on duty, from Pachmarhi.
Henry, Major, Bo A P D, on duty, from Kurrachee.

NOVEMBER 11.

Leacock, Major, Bo Staff, on privilege leave, from England.
Durand, Lt-Col, Bl Mily Acct Dept, on furlough, from England.
Gibbs, Lt-Col, Bl, P W D, on furlough, from England.
Barron, Lt-Col, Bl S C, Dy Supdt Survey of India, on furlough, from England.
Greany, Surg, Bo I M D, on duty, from England.
Strover, Lt-Col, M S C, on furlough, from England.
Holroyd, Col, Bl SC, on furlough, from England.
MacLaren, Surgn-Major, Bl I M D, on duty, from England.
Perry, Lt-Col, Bl, 2nd Norf Regt, on leave, from Sitapur.
Hennell, Major, Bo 5th Lt Infy, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 10.

Parry, Lt, Bl R A, to join, to Meerut.
Minchin, Lt, Bo, 7th Cavy, to join, to Shikarpur.

NOVEMBER 11.

Ward, Lt, 11th Mad N I, to join S C, to Secunderabad.
Gibbs, Lt-Col, Bl, P W D, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Barron, Lt-Col, Bl B S C, Survey of India, to rejoin, to Mozufferpore.
Hilton, Sub-Conr, N-W P, on duty, to Allahabad.
Drury, Surgn, Bl I M D, on duty, to Allahabad.
Leonard, Lt, 24th Mad Infy, to join S C, to Kamptee.
Irby, Lt, Bo, 1st Rifle Bde, to join, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt.,
B. V. R. C.
Bombay, November 12.

The first Commanding Officer's parade of the season will be held on Saturday, the 14th inst., under Lieut.-Col. L. H. Bayley. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-30 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum, or Prince's Dock at 4 p.m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying, after parade, to the Instructors. This being the first Commanding Officer's parade of the season, it is expected that all members will do their utmost to be present.

The Mounted Rifles will parade this day, Thursday, the 12th inst., at the Kennedy Sea face, near the Charney-road Station, at 7 a.m. At the close of the parade there will be aiming and position drill near the Marine Lines Station.

All members are requested to draw their rifles and accoutrements from Head-quarters as soon as possible.

Vol. C. A. Ellis is transferred from E. to F. Company, from this date.

By order,
P. H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Surg-Maj K P Gupta, MB, and of Surg D Basu are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

The services of Mr G T Thomas, of the Madras Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of British Burma.

The services of the undermentioned officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept :—Surg D M Jack, Surg J Sykes, Surg T R Mulroney, MD, Surg W Deane, Surg J A Cunningham, MD, and Surg D St J D Grant.

Judicial—The Hon J F Norris, QC, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough, under Sec 26 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 14th Sept 1885, to the 17th Jan 1886, both dates inclusive.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Ernest Donner as Vice-Consul for Belgium at Madras.

Capt E D F Bignell, Wing Officer and Adjutant, Malwa Bhil Corps, is granted leave in India (m c) for 6 months, under rule X of the furlough regulations of 1875, from 17th Oct 1885. The first two months to be on full staff pay.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr H W Vidal as Consul for Denmark at Aden.

The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Mily Dept for employment at the forthcoming Camp of Exercise :—

Capt A Masters, Squadron Commander, 2nd Regt Central India Horse.

Lieut W A Watson, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 2nd Regt Central Horse.

In supersession of Foreign Dept Notification, No 933 G, dated the 14th May 1885, Mr T Harris, B A, Head Master of the Govt College at Ajmere, is appointed to be Principal of the College and Inspector of Schools in Ajmere-Merwara substantive pro tempore, from 15th Feby 1885, and during the absence of extraordinary leave without allowances of Mr F J Goodenough, or until further orders.

Lieut R A Cole, Wing Officer and Adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command in addition to his own duties, from the 22nd Oct 1885, vice Capt F G Alexander, and during such time as Maj A R T McRae may officiate as 2nd in-Command of the Meywar Bhil Corps, or until further orders.

Lieut G G J S Jones, attached to the 2nd Bombay Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, from the date of joining, and during such time as Lieut J A Bell may officiate as Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut Mends, promoted.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Le Faucheur as Consular agent for France at Cooch Behar.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Leave and Appointments.—Mr C G Vansittart, having been posted as Asst Accountant Genl, N-W P and Oudh, assumed charge of his duties before noon on the 22nd Oct 1885.

Mr E S Byrne made over charge of his duties as Depy Accountant Genl, Bengal, to Mr O T Barrow, and resumed charge of his duties as Depy Auditor Genl after expiry of leave on 9th Oct 1885.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments.—Brigade Staff.—Maj L B Irwin, B S C, Wing Commander, 20th Beni Infy, to be a Brigade-Maj on the estabt, vice Maj A W R Becher, promoted, and through the operation of promotion, vacating the whole onestion. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind. Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally

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which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of the most examplied efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
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☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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